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DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: High, 54; Low, 44. Tomorrow's forecast: High, 54; Low, 44. Tuesday's forecast: High, 54; Low, 44. Wednesday's forecast: High, 54; Low, 44. Thursday's forecast: High, 54; Low, 44. Friday's forecast: High, 54; Low, 44. Saturday's forecast: High, 54; Low, 44. Sunday's forecast: High, 54; Low, 44. Additional weather forecasts: Page 2.



USALEM TALKS—Israeli and American delegations yesterday's meeting. At right: U.S. Under Secretary Joseph Sisco, U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and U.S. Ambassador to Israel Kenneth Keating. At left: Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin (3d from left) and Foreign Minister Yigal Allon (2d from left).

Kissinger Is Optimistic After Talks in Israel

By Terence Smith

RUSALEM, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger emerged from an intensive round of discussions with Israeli leaders this evening and that he remained optimistic of the prospects of reaching an interim agreement between Israel and Egypt.

for specific and meaningful commitments from Egypt that would make a new agreement—and the Israeli public that is expected to accompany it—acceptable to the Israeli public.

"We still don't know what concessions the Egyptians are prepared to give in exchange for another withdrawal," a senior Israeli official said after participating in the talks with the secretary. "It is hard to make any predictions about the outcome until we do."

In a speech at an official dinner in his honor tonight, Mr. Kissinger conceded that Israel was being asked to undertake "an act of faith."

In the negotiations, Mr. Kissinger said, the problem for Israel would be to "relate the tangibles of territory to the intangibles of recognition and expressions of a desire for peace."

Israel is pressing for a firm Egyptian commitment not to resume fighting for at least three to five years—a condition Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has, so far, not been willing to agree to publicly. Egypt, for its part, has been demanding extensive Israeli withdrawals from strategic areas of the occupied Sinai Peninsula, including the Mitla and Gidi Passes and the oil fields at Abu Rudeis.

Mr. Kissinger confirmed this general strategy tonight when he emerged from the afternoon talks at Mr. Rabin's office.

"I am making no attempt at solve these differences immediately," Mr. Kissinger is using the current trip to sound out both sides on possible areas of compromise. He is scheduled to travel to Cairo for talks with President Sadat tomorrow and return here for a second round of discussions Thursday night.

He then intends to let the situation "simmer" in the words of a State Department official, before returning to the area for an intensive round of shuttle diplomacy in mid-March.

Nominal Control of Unit

CIA Aide Said to Deny Knowing of Domestic Spying

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP).—A CIA counterintelligence officer, James Angleton, told the House Intelligence Committee yesterday he kept in the dark about activities of a secret unit that obtained files on 10,000 Americans, according to a well-known source.

Two commission members, former Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon and former California Gov. Ronald Reagan, were absent from yesterday's meeting. Mr. Angleton was absent for the second week in a row, Mr. Reagan for the fourth.

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James Angleton.

Toll at 1,600 As Thousands Flee Asmara

ASMARA, Ethiopia, Feb. 11 (UPI).—Thousands of refugees fled Asmara today after 12 days of fighting between secessionist rebels and government soldiers left the battered provincial capital badly in need of food and other vital supplies.

Shooting erupted again during the night in the city center, but the bulk of fighting swirled around two rebel-held villages several miles to the north. Catholic Church officials and relief workers put the death toll since the first shot was fired Jan. 31 at 1,600—many of them civilians. They said casualty reports still were coming in from rural areas and the overall figure might be as high as 2,500.

The road to Addis Ababa, 600 miles south, opened for the first full day following guerrilla encirclement of Asmara, capital of Eritrea Province and a major goal for rebels trying to force Ethiopia's leaders to grant that area self-rule.

Some Walk Thousands of Asmara's 250,000 residents fled along the road, the only way out of the city. Some walked and carried suitcases, others rode two to a bicycle or squeezed into overloaded buses. One family carried two beds, a table and several chairs along with half a dozen children in a horse-drawn cart.

Soldiers turned back some buses outside the city. But they made no attempt to stop the stream of refugees on foot. Many of the thousands of refugees fled Asmara today after 12 days of fighting between secessionist rebels and government soldiers left the battered provincial capital badly in need of food and other vital supplies.

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Conciliation by Arabs Is Seen In Blacklist for Jewish Banks

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Arab banks are reportedly willing to adopt a conciliatory attitude following the report over their attempt to exclude so-called Zionist banks from the international capital market.

Bank of Lebanon-born director of the Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement, said today that "Arab banks will continue to ask that the banks on the blacklist be excluded" from participating in international bond issues where Arab banks are co-managers. But he said that the Arabs "will not withdraw" if the lead manager insists on keeping the Jewish banks in the syndicate.

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Mrs. Thatcher an Easy Winner In Election for Tories' Leader

She Collects 146 Votes, Whitelaw 79

By Richard Eder

LONDON, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Margaret Thatcher won the Conservative leadership today in a burst of party enthusiasm which, if it can be transmitted to the electorate as a whole, could make her Britain's first woman prime minister.

Mrs. Thatcher started her bid for power late last year as an outside challenger to the hierarchy of a party whose tradition has little place for outsiders. Today, in the second round of the leadership elections, she was a decisive victor and, for the moment, the most exciting phenomenon in British politics.

Supporters Cheer "I am very, very thrilled," she said as she emerged from the Great Committee Room of Parliament where the vote was counted. Inside, her supporters, and probably some who were not but were caught in the mood, were cheering, stamping their feet and banging the tables.

Later, in a press conference, with her characteristic mix of politeness and candor, she defended off questions about how much she intends to shake up the Conservative party.

"There must be a blend of continuity and change," she told a newsman, leaving unmentioned equally those who supported her because they hope she will swing the party back to old-time Conservative policies, and those who opposed her for the same reason. "If she was ambitious on her plans, she did not hide her feelings at her achievement."

"To me it is like a dream, that the next name in the list after Harold Macmillan, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Edward Heath, is Margaret Thatcher."

Each has brought his own style of leadership and stamp of greatness to his task. I shall look on the work with humility and dedication."

Former Minister In the first round of the leadership elections last week Mrs. Thatcher, a former minister of education, inflicted a crushing defeat on the incumbent, former Prime Minister Heath. Today, in the second round, she beat back four contenders from the shattered Heath camp: William Whitelaw, James Prior, Sir Geoffrey Howe and John Peyton.

Mrs. Thatcher received 146 votes from the Conservative members of Parliament who were meeting, technically, to choose a new leader of the opposition. Mr. Whitelaw got 79 votes, Mr. Prior and Sir Geoffrey 19 each, and Mr. Peyton 11.

Next week the parliamentary group will meet with representatives of the party in the constituencies and Mrs. Thatcher will be automatically proclaimed party leader.

Part of the impact of Mrs. Thatcher's victory, of course, is that she is the first woman to lead a major British party. "She is like Joan of Arc," an enthusiastic Conservative MP declared.

Perhaps more significant is that the temporary expansion of the party's leadership elections last week Mrs. Thatcher, a former minister of education, inflicted a crushing defeat on the incumbent, former Prime Minister Heath. Today, in the second round, she beat back four contenders from the shattered Heath camp: William Whitelaw, James Prior, Sir Geoffrey Howe and John Peyton.

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Margaret Thatcher leaving Commons after her election as Conservative party leader.

Formal Links With Rebels Britain Plans IRA Contact Centers

LONDON, Feb. 11 (NYT).—To safeguard and monitor the cease-fire announced Sunday, Britain will set up a network of centers to maintain contact with units of the Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing throughout Northern Ireland.

Northern Ireland Secretary, Merlyn Rees, in his statement, Mr. Rees gave an outline of the most elaborate and formal structure of contacts with the Provisionals that the British government has ever accepted.

It remained to be seen whether Northern Ireland's Protestant groups would rebel against what some of them may see as a form of official recognition of the IRA.

Mr. Rees indicated that over the coming weeks, if the cease-fire held, the British Army's presence would become "progressively less obtrusive." This would involve reducing or ending random street and house searches, and scaling down vehicle checks and patrolling.

Prisoner Release He was not specific on the subject of releasing the 600 prisoners held without trial over detention or interim custody orders. He said he would sign no further detention orders and that the prisoners would begin to be released gradually. It is widely expected that there will be an initial release of up to 100 prisoners, possibly within a week.

Eventually, he said, there could be a reduction of the army stationed in Northern Ireland to peacekeeping levels, and the units could return to barracks.

The British government, however, will insist that the "genuine" end of the IRA cease-fire—a condition for all this to happen—would be judged not just by duration but by its depth, Mr. Rees declared.

"If people go on below the surface acquiring explosives and arms and preparing for violence at some later date, then no one will expect me to regard the cessation of violence as genuine," he said. "It means an end to bombings, murders and knee-cappings, to kangaroo courts, to armed robberies and hijackings: to the horrors of which even the last few days have given us fresh examples."

In general, the promise of reduced military activity and phased-out internment was similar to what Mr. Rees offered last month, after the Provisionals had proclaimed a temporary cease-fire.

Bad Communications They withdrew that one, claiming that the British had violated it and expressing dissatisfaction with British offers. The real problem, apart from apparent divisions among the Provisional leadership, appeared to be bad communications with the British.

Mr. Rees, whose stature has risen notably over the past two months, disclosed today that centers, to be manned by civil servants on a 24-hour basis, will be set up in various parts of Ulster, each directly linked with Mr. Rees's office.

Slayings in Ulster BELFAST, Feb. 11 (Reuters).—A Protestant milkman was shot dead in the country village of Galvaly today—the third victim of sectarian gunmen since "peace" returned to Northern Ireland.

The shooting was presumed to be in retaliation for the deaths of two Catholics who were shot dead last night while drinking in a bar in the nearby village of Fomeroy, County Tyrone.

In Finland, Doctors Fight Heart Attack Rate Called Highest in World

By John Vinocur

JOUENSUO, Finland, Feb. 11 (AP).—Tolvo Karttunen and his neighbors live out every day at statistical gunpoint: Their community has the highest heart attack incidence rate in the world.

Mr. Karttunen's doctor had one at 40, his father died of an attack and his brother-in-law is recovering from one that came at 47. The graphs and charts show that Mr. Karttunen, 45, is 50 times more likely to have coronary trouble than a man living on the Greek island of Crete.

Mr. Karttunen looks trim and is out in the birch forests each weekend hunting rabbits, but the schizoid tables insist that he is a candidate for a heart attack 15 years earlier than a similar man in the United States.

Appeal for Help Mr. Karttunen and his neighbors men who didn't understand why they were dying, have cried out for help. They petitioned the Finnish government to do something to control heart disease in the area—called North Kyriala—and now a unique World Health Organization program is under way here that may change some of the accepted notions about the main causes of arteriosclerosis.

A leading aspect about lifestyle in the community near the Finnish-Soviet border is that its men are not overweight, get plenty of exercise and seem to escape the stress situations that have been thought key factors in coronary disease.

Yet here 70 per cent of the adult males say they've had chest pains. "If you ask a fellow anywhere else if he's experienced them, he'll answer yes or no," said Dr. Pekka Puska, who is in charge of the WHO program. "In North Kyriala, if the answer isn't 'Yes,' they'll tell you 'Not yet.'"

"People in the community take one day at a time. It's a special mood," explained Mrs. Elmi Sarma, a 47-year-old saleswoman who suffered a heart attack two years ago. "We know our own history too well."

This history means that 75 per cent of the deaths among a population of 185,000 come from coronary or related ailments.

"I had two go before they were 30," said Dr. Heikki Sutanen, 28. "One of the great shocks you get in coming here from outside the area, as I did, is making school check-ups. You are shattered to find out how many very young children are without fathers."

Most residents are dairy farmers or lumberjacks, used to working outdoors. Even though a WHO study found they had substantially less body fat than a comparable group of American railroad workers, they were suffering considerably more heart attacks.

Kyriilians live in a natural setting so relaxing that a doctor in the United States might prescribe it for a vacation for a cardiac patient.

Most Residents in Area Are Farmers or Lumberjacks Working Outdoors

But a WHO study made two years ago found that the cholesterol level in the Kyriilians' blood was extremely high, so elevated in fact that the men with the lowest levels in the community are equal to this highest 10 per cent in Japan.

Their diet was extremely rich in fat and poor in vegetables. With dairy products easily obtainable, many men drink two liters of milk a day. The meat staple was a fatty sausage called lenkimaakara and most meals came rich with butter and pastries.

A majority of the men smoked and there was considerable hypertension. These factors—diet, smoking and high blood pressure—became the main target areas of the program. The factors have long been stressed individually by doctors around the world, but the Kyriala program was the first time a community sought help and began to deal with its heart problems on a community level.

Smoking Has Gone Down 10 Percent, to 45 Per Cent

Hypertension, controlled through regular checks and medication, has been lowered 14 points on an average throughout the male population.

A man like Mr. Karttunen, a taxi driver, knows that at 45 he is in a zone of deep danger—two-thirds of the heart attacks here come in middle age. He is a good example of how an individual follows the program.

"I had cholesterol troubles too before, but we've made an effort on the diet at home, and my blood cholesterol level is better now," he said. "It's gone from nine to six. I take a medicine for high blood pressure and that's improved. But I'm still smoking. Yes, I know how foolish it is, and the doctor talks to me in pretty tough terms about it, but I haven't stopped. God knows everybody talks enough about it. I get nagged everywhere. I have no interest in smoking any more."

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Egypt Bars Declaration Against War But Would Approve Wide Demilitarization

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Egypt is ready to demonstrate its peaceful intentions by agreeing to far-reaching demilitarization measures in the Sinai, but remains adamant in its refusal to make a formal declaration of nonbelligerence, official Egyptian sources said today.

On the eve of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's arrival for talks with President Anwar Sadat, the Egyptian position may be summed up as follows, according to the sources:

• Egypt is eager to see a second-stage Israeli withdrawal in the Sinai, but it holds that to have any meaning the withdrawal must include the strategic mountain passes and the oil fields of Abu Rudeis.

• Such a withdrawal would remove Israeli forces far enough from the Suez Canal to permit the opening of the waterway to international shipping, including Israeli cargo aboard third-nation ships.

• The Egyptians are confident that their consultations with Syria and other Arab states have left them with all the leeway they need to negotiate a new military disengagement agreement in the Sinai. The Egyptians are determined to stay within the bounds of Arab solidarity.

• Egypt, for instance, will not agree to a freezing of the new front lines for a period of several years after the second-stage Israeli withdrawal, as has been suggested by Israeli officials. Such a freeze would be regarded by the Egyptians and Palestinians—as taking Egypt out of the Arab front, and Mr. Sadat is not willing to accept this.

• Although Mr. Sadat has been asking for simultaneous Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights and the West Bank of Jordan as well as in the Sinai, it is conceded here that movement on the two other fronts is more difficult. The Egyptians, therefore, are believed willing to accept an initial withdrawal limited to the Egyptian front, provided that it is understood that disengagement on the Syrian front will follow.

• Egypt will insist that whatever is agreed upon with respect to the Sinai is firmly tied into the framework of an overall settlement, including Israel's withdrawal to the lines that existed before the 1967 war and recognition of the Palestinians' right to form their own state.

• The feeling here and in other Middle Eastern capitals is that Mr. Kissinger's current mission—including the present trip and his possible return next month—must be followed by resumption of the Geneva conference and negotiations on an overall settlement.

Contrary to the Israeli view, Egypt is understood to be taking the position that the opening of the canal was not part of any tacit agreement accompanying the first stage of Israeli withdrawal a year ago.

In the Egyptian view, the first Israeli withdrawal enabled Egypt to push ahead as fast as possible in clearing the canal, making it ready for navigation and in starting reconstruction of the three large cities of Fort Said, Ismailia and Suez City.

This has been done and Egyptian officials feel that this is in itself a demonstration of peaceful intentions. They add that Mr. Sadat and Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy have ruled out the actual opening of the canal while it remains "under the gun" of Israeli forces in the mountain passes a short distance away.

In general, the Egyptian position is that the new Sinai disengagement agreement must be confined to military terms, with political negotiations waiting for Geneva.

Malagasy Leader Shot in Ambush

TANANARIVE, Malagasy Republic, Feb. 11 (AP).—The Malagasy military government declared martial law and a nationwide curfew today following the attempt to assassinate Col. Richard Ratsimandrava, who took over as chief of state last Wednesday.

Unofficial reports said Col. Ratsimandrava was shot and seriously wounded while being driven from the presidential offices to his private residence. The reports said he was taken to his home in critical condition, while the commanders of the nation's armed forces rushed to an emergency meeting to consider the situation.

Malagasy sources reported that Col. Ratsimandrava was caught in an ambush at a crossroads in Tananarive, the capital. The sources said two of the attackers were killed by the President's bodyguard in a gun battle following the attack. Two members of Col. Ratsimandrava's police escort were seriously wounded in the fighting.



CAIRO VIEW—A cartoon in Al-Ahram entitled "Ford Appeals to Congress to Support Kissinger" takes as its theme the karate movie "The Return of the One-Armed Swordsman" to say that Congress has amputated the secretary's right arm. The sword is designated as "the American (Middle East) Solution."

On Outlook for New Accord

Kissinger Is Still Optimistic After Discussions in Israel

(Continued from Page 1) actual negotiation on this trip," he said. "I am trying to get a full understanding of all the nuances of each side's position."

But, Mr. Kissinger added, "I wouldn't be here if I didn't think a solution was possible."

In addition to listening to the Israeli views, Mr. Kissinger is also understood to be trying to explain to Mr. Rabin and his colleagues the pressures that are

being applied on the Ford administration in the United States to avoid another Middle East war and the Arab oil embargo that would probably follow it.

To Confer With Shah
BERN, Feb. 11 (AP).—Mr. Kissinger will meet the Shah of Iran in Zurich next Tuesday, a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy here said today.

The Shah is presently on a skiing vacation in Switzerland.

Iraq Is Said to Seek Support Of Gulf Arabs Against Iran

By Juan de Onis

BEIRUT, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Iraq is reported to be seeking a meeting of Arab countries bordering on the Persian Gulf to seek their backing against Iranian military support of Kurdish rebels in northern Iraq.

The Iraqi military command said Sunday that a soldier had been killed and two wounded by Iranian artillery fire on the border.

Western diplomats here say heavy fighting may erupt between the two countries. There is said to be evidence that Iran has been using advanced weapons, sometimes from within Iraqi territory, against Iraqi tanks and

planes that have pushed the Kurds into an area near the border with Iran.

Without Iraqi intervention, Iranian military officials say, the rebellion would be suppressed in the spring, when the snow that now hampers armor-supported infantry operations will have melted. If the intervention continues until then, it could lead to a major conflict, Western analysts here say.

Iran's request for an Arab meeting was made by Foreign Minister Saadun Hamadi on visits to Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Qatar and Kuwait last month, while the Shah of Iran was visiting Jordan and Egypt.

Mediation Sought

Saadun Hussein, deputy chairman of Iraq's ruling Revolutionary Command Council, has reportedly sought mediation of the conflict by Egypt and Jordan.

Part of the dispute is over navigation rights in the Shatt al-Arab, the waterway formed by the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris Rivers as they enter the Persian Gulf. Iraq occupies the western bank and Iran the eastern bank.

Many leftist Iranian opponents of the Shah, including the exiled leadership of the Communist party, are in Iraq. Radio propaganda and some clandestine political activity are conducted against Iran from Iraq.

The Iraqis demand an end to Iranian support of the Kurdish rebels. The Iraqis, in turn, demand that the Iraqis renounce their military alliance with the Soviet Union and expel the opponents of the Shah.

Too Tense to Talk

The navigation issue could be submitted to international arbitration if political relations between Iran and Iraq were less tense.

According to Western intelligence sources and reports by visitors to the Kurdish area, Iranian self-propelled artillery has moved across the border several times in recent months and fired at Iraqi positions before withdrawing.

In December, two Iraqi jet fighters were shot down while apparently flying missions against Kurdish forces in the border area. The Iraqi command said they had been hit by American-made Hawk missiles fired by Iraqis from their side of the border.

Since then, Western sources say, reports have been received through the Kurdish intelligence network that the Soviet Union has supplied Iraq with tactical ground-to-ground missiles.

Iwo Jima Remembered

FLEMINGSBURG, Ky., Feb. 11 (AP).—The cabin birthplace of one of the U.S. Marines photographed raising the American flag on Iwo Jima in 1945 will be dedicated as a national historic place March 1. The birthplace of Franklin D. Roosevelt was selected by the National Registry of Historic Places.

India Given Little Oil Aid By the Arabs

Saudi Mission Fails To Make Promises

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11 (NYT).—India's strong support of the Arab nations has failed so far to yield substantive economic benefits, according to Indian and foreign economists.

The visit of Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's Minister of Petroleum, underlined the fact that immediate and concrete help for India had been ruled out among many oil producers. Sheikh Yamani, who left India yesterday after a five-day visit, said that Saudi Arabia would not supply oil credit to India, but he said that his nation was prepared to help finance joint industrial projects.

Essentially, numerous other oil producers have told India the same thing: credits and immediate help are out of the question, but there were possibilities for project assistance to meet India's needs. Only Iran and Iraq, among the oil producers, have taken concrete steps to help.

India, the most populated nation in the world after China, has suffered a severe economic setback in the last year because of the quadrupling of oil prices. Although numerous aid projects remain under discussion—India has strenuously stepped up its efforts in the Middle East—the Arab nations have clearly not as yet reciprocated to help meet India's pressing needs.

A Delicate Issue

The issue of Middle East aid is delicate, and few Indian officials will discuss it. But a foreign economist said, "The Arabs don't seem to be in a big rush, and they haven't come through very much, as yet. They seem to be pretty cagey about direct aid."

A knowledgeable Indian official, who was also reluctant to discuss Arab aid, said, "In terms of projects there has been no firm commitment yet on anything. But we're in various stages of negotiations. Whether any of the projects will fructify remains to be seen."

Although India had hoped that Saudi Arabia would supply oil at a preferential price, Sheikh Yamani ruled this out. He said at a news conference on Saturday that it was his country's policy to sell oil for hard cash, and rejected the possibility of oil for India at concessional prices.

He said the Saudi policy was to have one price for every nation.

Sheikh Yamani said, however, that Saudi Arabia and India hoped to explore possible joint ventures. He mentioned pharmaceuticals and fertilizer plants, for which India could provide the manpower and the market, while Saudi Arabia would donate the resources.

An Indian official insisted that it was too early to make judgments about Arab assistance, partly because of slow decision-making in New Delhi and partly because oil producers have not yet developed institutions and bureaucracies to deal with aid.

But another Indian official, who has worked in the Persian Gulf countries, said, "These countries have a surplus of \$60 billion, and will be lucky if we get \$1 billion out of it in the next few years."

At this point, assistance to India from the Middle East oil producers is solely in the form of oil price concessions. Last year India received \$225 million from Iran and Iraq, according to a knowledgeable government source.

Beyond these low-interest loans, the source said, there has been no flow of oil money into India, a nation that spent \$1.2 billion on oil imports last year. This was nearly triple the amount that was spent in 1973.

This year, according to an official, India hopes to get "marginally more" assistance in the form of price concessions from Iran and Iraq.

133 Opponents Of Bhutto Have Been Arrested

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Feb. 11 (AP).—At least 133 leading members of the National Awami party and other opposition groups have been arrested since a bomb killed the senior minister of North-West Frontier Province on Saturday, according to officials.

The National Assembly passed a law last night removing the arrest immunity from members of the assembly, the Senate and provincial legislative assemblies.

Officials said the government then arrested two National Awami senators and a member of the North-West Frontier's legislature.

The Awami party was banned earlier yesterday and its leader, Abdul Wali Khan, arrested. He is also the leader of the opposition in the National Assembly.

But the government did not wait for the legislation removing his immunity.

The chief of the rightist Jamiat Islami party, Miftah-ul-Jinnah, criticized the government crackdown on the Awami party, saying it was done without any proof of guilt.



TALL IN THE SADDLE—Texas newspaper boy Rodney Lake built this machine of parts from two bicycles, apparently to get a better view of Amarillo.

Where Leftists Appeal Sentences

Student March Dispersed At Madrid Supreme Court

MADRID, Feb. 11 (Reuters).—Riot police today dispersed 200 students demonstrating outside the supreme court where 10 left-wing opponents of the Franco government were appealing convictions of belonging to an illegal organization.

Witnesses said that the police charged the students, demonstrating in support of the 10 men, as they marched toward the court. There were no arrests.

When the court session started, lawyers for the 10 maintained that they had been wrongly convicted. They were sentenced in December, 1973, to jail terms ranging from 12 to 20 years for unlawful assembly and belonging to an illegal association.

Joaquin Ruiz-Gimenez, a former education minister who is now in the opposition, represented the chief defendant, Marcelino Camacho, 56, who is said to be the founder of the underground trade union organization Comisiones Obreras.

Mr. Ruiz-Gimenez said that Mr. Camacho, who was sentenced to 20 years in jail, was wrongly convicted of being a member of an illegal organization because the Comisiones had never been declared illegal by any written law.

He and other defense lawyers based their appeal on three main points:

• That the trial should have

been postponed when the death of Premier Luis Carrero Blanco was announced, to avoid the highly charged atmosphere in which it was conducted. The men's trial began on the day that Mr. Carrero Blanco was assassinated.

• That no proof was given in court of an illegal meeting and that the only evidence came from police statements.

• That the court refused to hear several witnesses called to testify and therefore there should be a retrial.

Dozens of trade union, civil rights and legal observers from Europe and the United States have come to Madrid for the trial.

The supreme court was not expected to make a ruling before tomorrow, legal sources said.

The hearing was held during widespread labor unrest in Spain. Thousands of workers are on strike for higher wages and improved working conditions, among them hundreds of stage, television and cinema celebrities.

In the northern industrial town of Pamplona, dozens of priests have been fined and jailed by the government for supporting strikers in church sermons and refusing to pay fines.

Outside a Pamplona church yesterday police dispersed dozens of demonstrators demanding their release.

Spanish Warships Leave Enclaves Claimed by Morocco

MADRID, Feb. 11 (Reuters).—Spanish warships sailed out of Ceuta and Melilla on the North African coast today after a show of force against Moroccan claims to the two Spanish enclaves.

A navy spokesman said that most of the ships were returning to their bases but that others would remain at sea for maneuvers. He declined to say where they would be held.

The warships sailed into Ceuta and Melilla Saturday after Morocco asked the UN Decolonization Committee to discuss the status of Spanish territories on the Moroccan coast.

The fleet comprised four destroyers, two submarines and three troop transports carrying two marine battalions and three helicopter squadrons.

The fleet was sent to the Moroccan coast after a cabinet

meeting in Madrid presided over by the head of state, Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

The government announced after the meeting that it would take all legitimate measures necessary to defend its territories on the Moroccan coast which Spain has held for centuries.

Officers of the fleet were given a warm welcome in Ceuta and Melilla, which have a predominantly Spanish population of about 150,000. Other Spanish territories claimed by Morocco are the offshore Chafarinas Islands and the islets of Alhucemas and Penon de Velez.

Municipal officials of Ceuta and Melilla have also received a donation from Spain to finance the building of new sports facilities.

The gifts of more than 14 million pesetas (about \$250,000) were allocated at the same cabinet meeting which decided to take a firm stand against the Moroccan claims, informed sources said.

Russia Ratifies Toxin Arms Ban

MOSCOW, Feb. 11 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today ratified the convention banning the development, production and stockpiling of biological and toxin weapons.

The decree on ratification was adopted by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (parliament). The convention was signed in Moscow, Washington and London in April, 1972, by 109 states.

President Nikolai Podgorniy and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko hailed the ratification, Tass said.

The convention has already been ratified by the United States. It will come into force when Britain makes the formal ratification.

Hardly of Major Proportions

Annual Phnom Penh Exodus Of Foreigners Begins Early

By Sydney H. Schanberg

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Every year, a number of foreigners leave Phnom Penh for the insurgents' annual dry-season offensive, and almost all come back when the easy life becomes possible again.

This year, the exodus has begun a little earlier than usual, but that is at least partly because the city's power supply has been cut drastically to save fuel, and some of the foreigners are getting irritable and querulous over the loss of the use of their air conditioners and electric fridges.

It could hardly be called a major exodus this year—a few hundred French women and children, some Vietnamese returning to Saigon, partly for the Tet holidays, a handful of Japanese, a handful of Americans—just enough to start the usual ripple of nervousness in the rest of the foreign community. The foreigners' behavior has almost no effect on the Cambodians.

This year, as in 1973 and last year, almost all the departing foreigners are going only as far as Saigon, Bangkok or Vietnam, Laos, to wait out events.

Diplomats wonder. Some diplomats are asking, as they have done every year, whether it isn't really different this time.

There are differences this year that have contributed to a certain measure of pessimism about the future of the U.S.-backed government of Marshal Lon Nol.

One is the U.S. Congress, which seems determined to limit military aid to Cambodia, and may not grant any of the supplemental \$200 million President Ford has asked for this fiscal year. The other is the Mekong River, the last major supply line open to Phnom Penh. The insurgents are in control of perhaps as much as two-thirds of the 60 miles of the river from Phnom Penh to the South Vietnamese border.

Some shipping sources here said that the Mekong situation is hopeless.

The Pentagon announced today that an airlift from Thailand, run by a U.S. civilian contractor, would be doubled in the next few days, to 20 flights daily. Phnom Penh had been dependent on the river route for 80 per cent of its food, fuel and ammunition, and if efforts to reopen the river fail, the only alternative available to get supplies here is a huge airlift by the U.S. Air Force.

Fighting Declines
PHNOM PENH, Feb. 11 (AP).—Fighting dropped to its lowest level in six weeks around Phnom Penh today but both sides were reported massing troops around the lower Mekong River, military sources said.

Government forces were preparing to launch a major operation.

McGovern Seeks Ban on Advisers For Asian Forces
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UPI).—Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., said yesterday he will introduce a bill to forbid the use of American advisers for "military, paramilitary, police or other security or intelligence forces" in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

Such a prohibition already exists regarding Cambodia as part of the Paris peace accord. Sen. McGovern said in a Senate speech, but the principle also should be written into U.S. law.

Sen. McGovern, the 1972 Democratic presidential nominee, said the bill was prompted partly by Vice-President Rockefeller's efforts to win approval for \$300 million in supplemental aid for Vietnam.

Sen. McGovern predicted Mr. Rockefeller would try to place the blame for failure of U.S. policy in Southeast Asia on Congress for refusing to allocate enough money for military support.

"Let them call it blame," he said. "I call it credit. For it will mean that the Congress and the country have moved toward common sense recognition that we cannot indefinitely provide arms for continued killing in Vietnam."

Doctors Try to Fight Heart Attack Rate
(Continued from Page 1) in dying, but it's hard to stop smoking."

Doctors have suggested that one lesson of the program may be to indicate that physical activity is a subordinate factor in preventing heart disease when the primary risk elements are present. There is an effort to check out the behavior of the more sedentary Americans against their active neighbors.

But already doctors here believe that if good physical condition

generally helps the men of the community recover from an initial attack, it neither prevents nor reduces the severity of others.

Dr. Martti Karvonen, the surgeon general of the Finnish Army, who has been involved in the WHO program, was asked if he thought it might become a model for community heart disease treatment elsewhere.

"Great Cooperation"
"Very frankly," he said, "the American physicians who have

come to study with us say they doubt they could get as good cooperation from the population as we have. We ran a study in common with the U.S. and while we had 90 per cent cooperation, the American's were only about 50 per cent."

"Obviously, if you're doing little bit every day, it's a motivation. But I think Americans are more open to change than we are. If they got properly scared they could change around very quickly on the food habits."

The duties of the ships, planes will be to prevent protect the installations from accidental or malicious damage.

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Schlesinger Report Suggests U.S., Soviet Missile Restraint

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UPI)—Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said today that the United States planned to build up to the strategic defense levels permitted by the SALT agreement unless the Soviet Union showed restraint in its strategic programs. They currently have the same level as the United States, he said, and it is up to them to decide how much additional to build up to the levels permitted by the SALT agreement. Mr. Schlesinger said in the annual posture statement presented to Congress.

New Army Offers College Study to Recruits

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (UPI)—The Army has begun an educational program that will enable recruits to complete up to two years of college credit during a year of enlistment.

The program, Army Help for Education and Development, or AHEAD, will be conducted in partnership with more than 800 colleges and universities.

Sen. Fred Weyand, the army chief of staff, in an order dated Feb. 25, 1974, said the program was aimed at "the young man or woman who is highly motivated and college-oriented."

The latest Department of Defense figures show that for the first half of the fiscal year 1975, high school graduates made up 50 percent of the enlistees in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force.

In enlistment, the recruit is offered a choice of any of the participating colleges. The selected institution, or "home college," opens a file on the student and assigns a counselor while he is in service.

After 6 months, during which the recruit completes basic training and acquires an MOS (military occupational skill) classification, the recruit sees the education-center counselor on his post.

The home college tells the recruit what courses are available at the university, or the nearest post. When the recruit is successfully completed, the student notifies the home college and the credits count toward a degree there.

At the end of a three-year enlistment, the student can return to the college to complete his education under the GI bill. A veteran, he is entitled to 48 months of GI bill benefits, or approximately \$8,000.

The service does not expect the AHEAD program to curtail military training. Those who enroll in full-time soldiers and in full-time students, Army posts units will, however, adjust training and work schedules so that college assignments may be made.

A wide range of college courses being offered, and a recruit applying previous college credits, using the first six months of enlistment's service, emphasis is placed, when applicable, on vocational training associated with his military goal.

The aspiring engineer would seek training in electronics, while a recruit with a background in business would work in personnel management, inventory control and accounting.

The service states, however, that the amount of study and training these areas are conditional on availability of the appropriate faculty, occupational facilities and the recruit's ability to qualify for the desired training.

British 5 Wars North

Yalta Talks

ailed by Pravda

OSCOV, Feb. 11 (UPI)—The 30th anniversary of the Yalta Conference, today that the meeting was international problems he resolved provided there he was to do so.

an article on the conference, which Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin met Feb. 4-11, 1945, was that of a Soviet campaign commemorating the 30th anniversary of the end of World War II.

The taking of joint decisions the Crimean conference by the three allied powers the anti-Nazi coalition—the U.S., the U.S.S.R., and Britain—another evidence of the fact if the sides wish so, disputes international problems can successfully resolved. Pravda



Associated Press. An employee pointing to hole in ceiling of vault from which burglars took about three tons of coins.

N.Y. Thieves Get 3 Tons of Coins, 3 Trucks to Haul Them Away

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—Burglars took \$127,000 in quarters and dimes from the city's parking meter headquarters over the weekend. They also stole three trucks to haul off their three tons of loot.

They broke into the offices in Manhattan and cut a hole in a vault with a blowtorch.

The coins were loaded into canvas mail bags, then placed on a conveyor belt and lowered to a garage.

There they were placed in three Wells Fargo panel trucks and driven off. Five shotguns were also stolen.

Police said foreign coins, which many people put into parking meters, were left behind.

Reversing Ford's Priorities Democratic Senators Ready Alternate U.S. Economic Plan

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UPI)—Senate Democrats have been given the draft of a comprehensive economic-energy plan that reverses President Ford's priorities and calls for an economic stimulus to precede any drastic moves to reduce energy use.

The draft plan, which will be discussed by a task force of the Senate Democratic Policy Committee tomorrow, bars higher duties on foreign oil or anything but a standby, emergency allocation and rationing plan.

But it envisages a multibillion-dollar program to speed energy conservation and development, to be financed by a retail gasoline tax that will increase from 1 cent to 10 cents a gallon as the economy recovers and unemployment drops.

The policy statement calls for minor modifications in Mr. Ford's tax cut and rebate plans but would extend some of the reductions on a long-term or permanent basis. It allows for deficits totaling slightly over \$100 billion in this and the next fiscal year, compared to \$85 billion in the Ford budget.

Answer to White House

The product of almost three weeks of staff work, the draft plan is intended as a guide to congressional committees, and as an answer to the White House charge that the Democrats have no alternative to Mr. Ford's energy and economic proposals.

"This is the first working document that compares in comprehensiveness with the Ford plan," a Senate source said. "Once it is accepted, we should be able to negotiate successfully with the White House."

The plan was drafted for an ad hoc committee appointed by the Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., and headed by Sen. John Pastore, D-R.I.

The basic difference between the plan and the Ford plan is intended as a guide to congressional committees, and as an answer to the White House charge that the Democrats have no alternative to Mr. Ford's energy and economic proposals.

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19 Airlines Prepare Plea On Kickbacks

Atlantic Carriers Admit Illegal Action

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (UPI)—Nineteen of the 22 major foreign and U.S. airlines that fly between the United States and Europe agreed yesterday to admit to federal prosecutors that they had given illegal kickbacks to travel agents and passengers.

The written agreement, part of a plea-bargaining arrangement between the airline and the federal government, was expected to be the next-to-last step in an almost two-year federal grand jury investigation of widespread airline kickbacks. Such kickbacks, in the form of rebates or improper discounts, are said by airline sources to involve tens of millions of dollars yearly.

In letters submitted to David Trager, the U.S. attorney for the Eastern District of New York, the 19 airlines agreed to provide evidence, and to plead guilty to the crime, or no contest, to five counts of illegal rebating or conspiracy to rebate.

Each airline, as a corporation, is subject to criminal fines of up to \$25,000. However, under the agreement, which airline executives asserted had been accepted orally by Mr. Trager's staff, employees of the airlines would be exempt from prosecution.

"Best Efforts"

The 19 airlines pledged to apply their "best efforts" in the next few months to negotiate a separate civil consent decree promising not to make such rebates in the future.

Justice Department officials have indicated that an airline settlement offer along the lines of the one submitted yesterday would be a satisfactory resolution of the investigation, Mr. Trager, however, declined to comment on the matter yesterday.

The participants are reported to include all of the major transatlantic airlines, such as Pan American World Airways, Trans World Airlines, Air France and British Airways.

Four airlines that refused to be a party to the agreement, and that could face separate prosecution by the Justice Department, are Aeroflot, the Soviet airline; Czechoslovak Airlines; Pakistan International Airlines and Irish International Airlines.

Loss of \$1 Billion

MANILA, Feb. 11 (UPI)—Knut Hammarstad, the director-general of the International Air Transport Association, said yesterday the operating losses for all scheduled airlines last year probably would exceed \$1 billion.

Speaking at the annual IATA conference, Mr. Hammarstad said the North Atlantic route, which accounts for 30 per cent of the total scheduled air traffic, had been the principal cause of the financial problem. He did not elaborate.

Ready for Flight, Cosmonauts and Astronauts Say

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Feb. 11 (AP)—American cosmonauts and Russian astronauts said yesterday that they are ready for their joint space mission in July and see no safety hazards despite earlier problems with the Soviet Soyuz craft.

"All the problems of Soyuz-11 have easily been taken care of," cosmonaut Valery Kubasov told a news conference. "The success of our flights since then, including Soyuz-17 which landed (Sunday), answers the questions you have asked. Our spacecraft is ready for the flight."

Three Soyuz-11 cosmonauts died in 1971 when their spacecraft suddenly depressurized during re-entry.

The cosmonauts and astronauts have been learning one another's language. Asked if they were proficient enough to conduct the mission, cosmonaut Alexei Leonov smiled and said in perfect English: "We understand each other very well."

Astronaut Thomas Stafford gave the same response in Russian.

400 French Scientists Oppose New A-Plants

PARIS, Feb. 11 (Reuters)—About 400 French scientists yesterday signed an appeal condemning plans to build several nuclear power stations in France by 1985.

They questioned the safety of the stations, which they said would create many risks to the environment.

THE OIL CRUNCH: New Study Shows Hope

Mrs. MARGARET THATCHER: The Lady Who Upset Heath

KISSINGER: Can He Do It Again?

ON SALE NOW

Safer Sterilization Method For Women Developed in U.S.

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UPI)—A new surgical technique for the sterilization of women was described here yesterday as offering greater safety and convenience than conventional methods.

The operation, which can be done under local anesthetic, was described by doctors from the Johns Hopkins Medical School and Hospital. The method has been developed and tested with aid from the U.S. Agency for International Development.

At a news conference here, the doctors said the method appeared to be effective, safe and simple and would seldom require the patient to be in the hospital for more than a few hours. The actual operation requires only a small incision in the abdomen and can be done in 10 to 15 minutes, they said.

Its main advantage, according to Dr. Theodore King, director of obstetrics and gynecology at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, is its safety. More than 300 such operations have been done at Johns Hopkins within the last year and more than 600 in South Korea and the Philippines. The principal side effects have been a few wound infections and ab-

dominal pain during the first day or so after the operation, Dr. King said.

The technique was developed by Dr. InBae Yoo, a physician trained in Korea, who is assistant professor of gynecology and obstetrics at Johns Hopkins. In his method, each fallopian tube is drawn into a kink which is held tightly and permanently in place by a silicone rubber ring called a fallope ring. The kinked segment of fallopian tube becomes fibrous and permanently closed, Dr. Yoo said, because its blood supply is cut off by the ring.

The fallopian tubes are the passageway through which the egg passes from the ovaries to the uterus.

A similar method, developed recently at the University of North Carolina, blocks the tubes by the use of clips.

In a more conventional sterilization operation, the fallopian tubes are blocked by cauterization. In roughly three in every 1,000 cases, Dr. King said, other tissues such as the large intestine are accidentally burned or damaged during the cauterization procedure. Both of the new methods avoid this risk.

Since either the ring or the clip damages the tube, it might prove easier than with conventional methods to restore later passageway if the woman later decides she wants to regain fertility, Dr. King said, however, that this possibility is unproved and that no woman should ask for any sterilization procedure unless she intended it to be permanent.

French Nun Beatified

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 11 (Reuters)—Pope Paul VI beatified Sister Marie Eugénie Milliet de Brou, founder of the French missionary order of Sisters of the Assumption, in a special ceremony Sunday in St. Peter's Basilica.

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If you're looking for Jack Daniel's, here are some very nice places to find it.

Recent additions to our Distillery enable us to ship more Jack Daniel's overseas. Sadly, the quantity is still limited. But the quality is worth a visit to any of the restaurants, bars and hotels listed below.

There, you'll discover that Jack Daniel's is neither bourbon nor scotch. It's in a special category which the U.S. government calls by a special name: Tennessee Whiskey. Each drop is seeped through twelve feet of hard maple charcoal to smooth its taste before aging. And because other whiskeys aren't made this way, other whiskeys aren't as smooth.

Jack Daniel's Tennessee Whiskey. Once you find it, we believe you'll like it. No matter what you've been drinking.

Belgium

Knoke

Lion's Club

Patrick's Club

La Reserve

The Gallery

Cosino

Aartselaar

G.B. Motor Hotel

Oostende

Automobile Club

GERMANY

Nordsee

Golfplatz Nordsee

Sonder/Wilhelmsheaven

Auerbach

Celle

Fürstentum

Goslar

Brustbach

Hildesheim

Held Rose

Göttingen

Gebhard's Hotel

Hotel Rappert

Bad Homburg

Bades Hotel

FRANCE

Paris

Maxim's

Maxim's Orly Ouest

Hôtel Napoleon

Harry's Bar

Cannes

Hôtel Carlton

Casino Municipal

Brignogon

Hôtel Castel Régis

Bray

Hôtel des Voyageurs

Monte Carlo

Sporting Club

Hôtel de Paris

Bar Americain

Hôtel Holiday Inn

Golf de Mont Agel

Bors Privés du Casino

ITALY

Milano

Vaccino Connetta Restaurant

Gron Sasso Restaurant

Cesario de Pomar Restaurant

Prospero Restaurant

Flori Oscari Restaurant

Charlie Max Night Club

Carver Hotel

Monia Hotel

Touring Hotel

Jolly-President Hotel

Aeroflot-Fiera

Maggioliana Night Club

Firenze

Anglo American Hotel

Pozzovky Bar

13 Gabbi Restaurant

Mogliana Vanceto

Villa Condulmer Hotel

San Remo

Royal Hotel

Trieste

Alfredo Restaurant

Carletti Restaurant

Al Fagher Restaurant

Baccheria Restaurant

Casselle

Benegou Restaurant

Rapallo

Excelsior-Kursaal Hotel

Bristol Hotel

Sestri Levante

Piscina del Costelli Night Club

Kao Tiki Restaurant Bar

SPAIN

Valladolid

Hotel Condo Ansuraz

El Conde Restaurant

Restaurante Meson de los Vientos

Landa Club

San Sebastian

Cafeteria Dover

Belgium

Cafeteria Kansas

Cafeteria Resaca

Zorauz

Bar Euramar

Bar Amaya

Vandrell

Cafeteria Copri

Segur de Colofel

Bar Club 62

Leoo

Hotel Conde Luna

Meson Conde Luna Restaurant

Conde Luna Cafeteria

Salamanca

Hotel Monterrey

Monterrey Cafeteria

Daniel's Club

Segovia

Restaurante Meson

Casa Duque

Puerto Christo

Restaurante El Potio

Costa del Sol

Playamar Resort

San Antonio/Aliza

Hotel Palmyra

SWITZERLAND

Basel

Hotel Alban-Ambassador

Hotel Euler

Chez Alois

Club 59

Dancing Clara

Nelson Pub

Worwick Pub

Margina/V5

Hostellerie Bellevue

Nidau/BE

Stadthaus Hotel

St. Moritz/GR

Palace Hotel

Hotel Kalm

Hotel Suverre

Hotel Monopole

Voduz/FL

Hotel Roal

Verbier

Hotel du Parc

Le Forinet

Bellinzona

Albergo Unione

Gambrius

UNITED KINGDOM

London

The Carlton Tower Hotel

The White Elephant Club

Clidriges

Ina-On-The-Park

Benefits Plan In U.S. Sound, Officials Say

They Issue Defense Of Social Security

By Nancy L. Ross

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (WP).—The social security system is sound and healthy despite reports of serious financial problems, according to five former secretaries of health, education and welfare, and three former social security commissioners, who have come to the defense of the program.

The eight are co-signers of a report, issued yesterday, titled "Social Security: A Sound and Durable Institution of Great Value."

Wilbur Cohen, HEW secretary from 1968 to 1969, told newsmen that older Americans have no reason to fear their checks will stop and younger citizens should not worry that 30 or 30 years hence there will be no money left.

A report by a government advisory council, due to be presented to Congress in a few weeks, says that by 1976 social security can be expected to be paying out about \$7 billion more than it takes in through payroll deductions.

Anticipated Income Cut

For years, social security has operated on a pay-as-you-go basis, with payments matching revenues. Now that inflation, unemployment and a declining birthrate have cut anticipated income, it may have to find other sources of revenue. But, despite the fears of critics, it is not about to collapse, its defenders declared.

The report initiated by Mr. Cohen assailed what it called a "rash of newspaper and magazine articles" declaring that social security is "bankrupt or doomed to collapse or a deception foisted upon the American public."

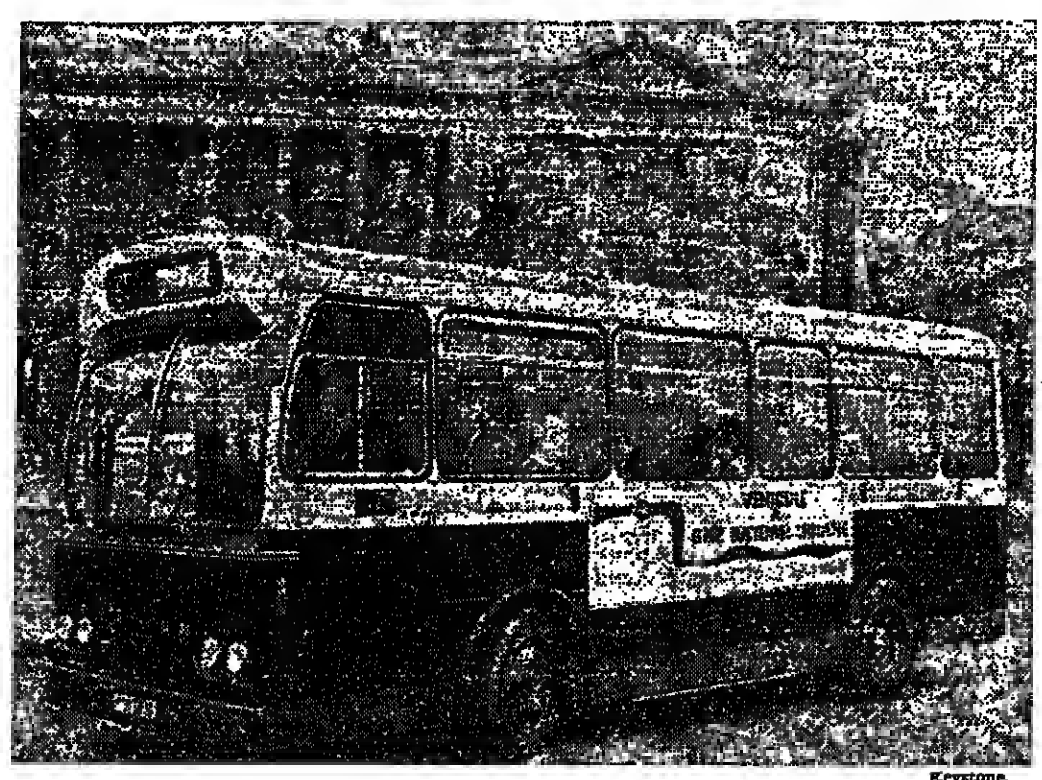
It called these attacks a disservice to the nation.

Mr. Cohen, who now teaches a graduate course in social security at the University of Michigan, said that after only five publications carried his rebuttal, he decided to draft a "white paper."

It was joined by former HEW secretaries Elliot Richardson, John Gardner, Robert Finch and Arthur Flemming, together with the three surviving former social security commissioners, Robert Ball, William Mitchell and Charles Schottland.

Annual social security outlays now run about \$60 billion a year. The 30.5 million recipients will continue to get their checks—although perhaps not as much as anticipated this year.

President Ford has called for a 5-per-cent ceiling on annual cost-of-living increases built into social security and now running about 12 per cent.



TRIAL RUN—Three city buses equipped to burn liquefied natural gas will be tried out in Paris. Reportedly its use in the diesel engines is more economical, cuts down on atmospheric pollution and permits quieter operation of the buses.

U.S. Ex-Army Aviators Help Form Copter Force for Iran

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP).—Recently retired U.S. Army aviators working for a private American company run by their former commanding officer are providing the Shah of Iran's army with the latest tactical training in combat helicopter assault warfare.

Veterans of the 10-year attempt to perfect air-mobile warfare in Vietnam, these officers are part of a 1,500-man U.S. civilian force assembled in Iran in the last 18 months by Maj. Gen. Deik Oden, formerly the commanding general of the Army Aviation Center at Fort Rucker, Ala.

In Washington, Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger said in his annual defense report today that the Pentagon is urging Iranian as well as Saudi Arabian governments "to hire U.S. civilian technicians to the greatest extent possible" to ease requirements for U.S. military trainers.

Out in Assignments

In the report, prepared before the program for Iran and a similar program to train Saudi Arabian National Guard troops to protect oil fields became widely known, Mr. Schlesinger said that the United States is trying to cut back the number of military men assigned to advisory groups around the world under various aid and sales programs.

He said that there are 663 U.S.

military technicians in Iran and 66 in Saudi Arabia.

As president of Bell Helicopter International, Gen. Oden is directing his men to help create the Iranian Sky-Cavalry Brigade, a strike force using helicopter gunships and assault helicopters modeled after the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division that fought in Vietnam.

Five-Year Contract

A spokesman for the Bell Helicopter Co., a sister company, said yesterday that the five-year contract held by Bell International provided for tactical training of Iranian pilots, in addition to maintenance training and other skills.

The Vinnell Corp. of Los Angeles is under contract to train the Saudi Arabian National Guard.

Vinnell is currently recruiting former Special Forces soldiers and other war veterans for a 1,000-man force to send to Saudi Arabia.

The Iranian helicopter contract differed with Vinnell's in that it was made directly between the Iranian government and Bell Helicopter International, specifically for the training mission.

The Defense Department administered the sale by the Bell Helicopter Co. of 39 helicopters to Iran in 1973, but the aviator task force did not come under U.S. government control because no weapons were involved and the deal was made directly with the Iranian government, a Bell spokesman said.

Perfecting in Vietnam

U.S. Army officers familiar with American training techniques said that they include combat assaults in coordination with ground troops similar to those perfected in Vietnam, acclimating troops to air movement, formation flying and special training for gunships including assault fire and attacking guerrilla objectives.

Gen. Oden picked many of his force from his own staff at Fort Rucker. "The last 15 years of retirees from Fort Rucker are over there with him," said the officers who first revealed the extent of the Oden mission to Iran.

The general served as commanding officer of the U.S. Support Command in Vietnam in 1964 and 1965, when he began developing helicopter assault techniques later incorporated into the Army aviation inventory.

Gen. Oden's Iranian force began as a small team in mid-1973 and increased rapidly last year when the first shipments of the twin-engine Sea Cobra attack helicopter began arriving. The Iranian government ordered 302 of these helicopters.

Bell Helicopter continues to recruit former military men through advertising in newspapers near Army bases.

News Arrives Late in Canada

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 11 (AP).—Lloyd Robertson, Canadian Broadcasting Corp. announcer, signed off his national newscast with a line that had a familiar ring for many Vancouver viewers.

"That's the news for Monday, Feb. 11," he said. Unfortunately, it was Monday, Feb. 10, and the entire newscast was a week old.

The Vancouver newscast is three hours behind the original in Toronto and CBC spokesmen said there was a mixup in tapes.

U.S. Approves 'Morning After' Birth Control Pill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP).—The nation's first "morning after" birth control pill has been given formal approval by the Food and Drug Administration.

The agency said the drug DES (diethylstilbestrol) is usually effective in preventing pregnancy if two 25-milligram tablets are taken twice a day for five days, within 24 hours and no later than 72 hours after intercourse.

One company already has applied for permission to market DES as a post-coital contraceptive when the new approval takes effect March 7. The drug also is used to treat certain kinds of cancer and to speed growth in beef cattle.

Because of concern that DES may cause cancer when taken over prolonged periods, the FDA said it will require patient brochures and labeling which stress that the drug should be taken only in emergencies, such as rape. Physicians will be free, however, to define emergency situations in each woman's case.

Scores of young girls whose mothers took DES while unaware of being pregnant later developed rare vaginal and cervical cancer.

U.S. Army to Use Drug Test Again

HEIDELBERG, Feb. 11 (UPI).—The U.S. Army will resume urinalysis tests this month in an effort to detect drug users, an Army spokesman said today.

The testing was suspended last July after civil-rights lawyers successfully fought for abolition of the drug-testing method.

A spokesman for U.S. Army, Europe, said the Army "will resume urine testing for drug abuse on Feb. 24." However, unlike the system under the old urinalysis tests, a soldier found by this method to be a drug user cannot be given a dishonorable discharge, the spokesman said.

Russia, China Aim Rivalry At Japanese

Soviet Envoy Presses Tokyo on Peking Pact

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, Feb. 11.—The Soviet Union and China have begun to focus their diplomatic sights on Japan in their continuing competition with each other.

The Soviet ambassador to Tokyo, Oleg Troyanovsky, added the latest thrust in the struggle by submitting a diplomatically worded, but surprising, request that Japan hold off on signing a planned treaty of peace and friendship with Peking.

The request, revealed in Japanese newspapers and confirmed by officials at the Foreign Ministry, brought a rebuff from Premier Takeo Miki in parliament. Asked about the Soviet envoy's request, which was made to Katsuhiko Shima, vice-president of the ruling Liberal Democratic party, last week, Mr. Miki said:

"The treaty of peace and friendship was not only agreed upon in the joint communiqué [which established diplomatic relations between Japan and China in 1972] but has been supported by a unanimous resolution of the parliament. We will proceed upon our own independent judgment. If negotiations with China reach a conclusion, we shall not waver."

"Unfavorable Reaction"

Mr. Troyanovsky was reported to have told Mr. Shima, senior party leader, who supported Mr. Miki as the party's choice for premier in December, that the pending Japan-China treaty would have "an unfavorable reaction" on Japan's relations with the Soviet Union.

The Soviet envoy also repeated a Soviet proposal that Japan and the Soviet Union postpone a World War II peace treaty and, instead, conclude a treaty of "friendship and goodwill." Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko made the proposal to Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa in an effort to sidestep Japan's claims to four northern islands seized by the Soviet Union after the war.

Mr. Miyazawa rejected the proposal, which was made to him during his visit to Moscow last month, and Mr. Shima repeated the rejection.

Japanese diplomats viewed the new Soviet thrust as a counterplay to a similarly surprising move by Chinese Premier Chou En-lai toward Japan. The Chinese approach was made during a visit to Peking by Shigeru Hori, a senior Liberal Democratic politician who has not been regarded as sympathetic to China in the past.

A Talk With Chou

Mr. Hori, who was in Peking at the time that Mr. Miyazawa was in Moscow, gave an account of his visit to China in the current issue of the weekly Post magazine. Mr. Hori reported that Mr. Chou, with whom he talked in a hospital for 70 minutes, said that he "could understand the specially deep relations that had grown up between Japan and the United States because of the process of history that followed World War II."

"I think Japan and the United States should develop even more intimate ties," Mr. Hori quoted Mr. Chou as telling him.

Mr. Chou also reportedly told Mr. Hori that he had scolded Secretary of State Henry Kissinger last year for spending too little time meeting Japanese officials.

"You should extend the time you spend in Tokyo," Mr. Chou said he told Mr. Kissinger, according to Mr. Hori.

Mr. Hori also said Mr. Chou told him China thought it "only natural" that Japan should maintain self-defense forces.

Mr. Chou's reported statements created a sensation here. For years China had attacked alleged Japanese militarism and issued declarations that U.S. imperialism was the "common enemy of the peoples of Japan and China."

—Los Angeles Times.



SMASH LANDING—Worn out light plane stacked atop junked automobiles in Freiburg, West Germany, waiting its turn to be smashed and baled into scrap.

Turkish Army in Firm Control

Economic Future of Northern Cyprus Bleak

By Henry Kamm

NICOSIA (NYT).—The Turkish Army rules northern Cyprus with a strong hand, raising doubts even among Turkish Cypriots about its willingness to yield territory or control.

The military men rule in a restrictive and secretive atmosphere, drastically curbing access to the territory they control. They rule over a once-flourishing region that was devastated or depopulated by the war last summer and that shows little evidence of progress toward recovery.

In a week spent on the island this correspondent was allowed to interview Lt. Gen. Bedrettin Demirel, commander in chief, and to travel with an attentive escort to the eastern flank of the Turkish-held region and to the western region—all on a pass signed by the mysterious Standard-Bearer, the otherwise nameless chief of the Turkish Cypriot underground fighters and Turkish military security.

Although Gen. Demirel has remained here after he commanded one of the invading divisions last July, he had received neither foreign diplomats nor journalists. Similarly, requests for permission to travel beyond the middle line of Kyrenia, 18 miles from the capital, and its immediate environs had been routinely refused.

Despite the unusual privilege accorded, travel and conversations were so circumscribed, military security that few facts emerged. While Rauf Denktaş, head of the autonomous Turkish Cypriot administration and other officials predicted a prosperous future, they were unable to present evidence.

A wide range of impartial observers—diplomats and foreign residents—believe that northern Cyprus, before the war the most flourishing region, is heading for long-term stagnation. The reasons, frequently cited, are lack of capital, technical skill and manpower, the bleak outlook in a political settlement and the threat to economic development inherent in a heavy, security-minded military presence.

"There is no difference on policy between the military and myself," Mr. Denktaş said in an interview. "But in day-to-day affairs it is only natural when you have a big military presence, you get in each other's way."

Speaking of the major source of foreign revenue, tourism, a Turkish Cypriot director of planning and coordination, Aydin Orhan, said that in addition to the great difficulties of loss of northern Cyprus did not have the right atmosphere for foreign visitors.

Hotels Empty

For the time being the dozens of hotels that have sprung up since Cyprus was opened to international tourism with independence in 1960, few were badly damaged by the fighting, but many have been looted since. Those that have opened, under managers imported from Turkey, are nearly empty.

Many villages stood deserted, mute evidence of population change. Of 180,000 in 1960, 15,000 remain in the north. About 30,000 to 40,000 Turks from Greek-held south have come north to replace Greeks who have left.

Eleven thousand more Turks from the south, who took refuge at a British military base, have begun to arrive in the north. The Turkish side hopes to eventually 13,000 still in the north will be allowed by the Greeks to move north. The population, even if the Turk return some 40 per cent of the territory they hold, is likely to remain.

The Turkish resettlers, as well as Turkish Cypriots who have been driven to Turkey and are beginning to arrive in the north, are looking for work. Many are now the Turkish Cypriots who have moved into houses vacated by Greeks, often better than the abandoned by Turks. They have been improved with equipment taken from other houses.

The many British-owned houses in northern Cyprus have been thoroughly looted at those of the Greeks. Looking in particular for a tentative on Sundays, when people from the Turkish sector of Nicosia join in.

Social Democrat Will Try to Form A Danish Cabinet

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 11 (UPI).—Former Premier Anker Jørgensen, leader of Denmark's largest party, the Social Democrats, said tonight that he will try to form a government to end a monthlong cabinet crisis.

It was the fifth—and Mr. Jørgensen's second—attempts at forming a government following the inconclusive Jan. 9 general elections.

Mr. Jørgensen said after a visit with Queen Margrethe that he will begin negotiations with other parties tomorrow to form a majority coalition government.

Falling that, he said, he would try to form a minority government.

Earlier, acting Premier Poul Hartling abandoned his third attempt to form a government when efforts to establish a four-party minority government ran into opposition from the Social Democrats and the Progress party.

The Social Democrats, who command 53 seats in the 179-seat Folketing, and the 24-member Progress party told Mr. Hartling that they would topple his government of Liberals, Conservatives, Christian party members and Center Democrats at the earliest opportunity.

As a result, Mr. Hartling abandoned plans to announce the formation of a cabinet backed by 65 members of parliament.

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ILMS

'Dreyfus'—A French Landmark

By Thomas Guinan Curtis

PARIS, Feb. 11 (UPI)—"Dreyfus" (as the English title of the film is) is a landmark in the history of the French cinema. It is the first full-length film to deal with the notorious Dreyfus affair.

Cherasse gives his absorbing account of the significant events: "Intolérable Vérité," most of us, the vindication of the martyred army captain, the vicious anti-Semitism of the military machine, who was already condemned for high treason (in 1894) and deported to St. Helena, is a shining example of truth's eventual triumph. His pardon (in 1899) shook the Third Republic, bringing the army to the verge of civil war, and toppling the government. The affair left such deep scars that any dramatization of it was forbidden in France until 1945. In 1959 Edouard Delaunay's prime minister refused to allow the film. "Dreyfus" is a landmark in the history of the French cinema, not only for its subject matter, but for its style. The film is a masterpiece of editing, with its long, slow, deliberate shots, and its use of black and white to create a somber, historical atmosphere. The film is a masterpiece of editing, with its long, slow, deliberate shots, and its use of black and white to create a somber, historical atmosphere.

tion and in staging. A good idea has been botched.

Fred Parry's "Man on a Swing" (at the Eliseo Cinema in Salzburg) is a far more satisfactory product of the genre, a thriller with an intriguing premise, developed with considerable skill. A professional clairvoyant offers his services to a police detective who is investigating the murder of a young girl. The mystery becomes a double one. Has the volunteer genuine psychic powers or is he a fraud somehow involved in the crime? Parry keeps one guessing as he builds his detective story to a curious climax.

The acting is excellent with Joel Grey, the nightclub host of "Cabaret," as the questionable medium; George Voskovec as the learned professor called upon to evaluate his abilities; and Cliff Robertson as the bewildered sleuth.

Jean-Pierre Mocky's latest, "Un Linceul N'a Pas de Poches" (at the Paramount Champs-Élysées, the Bonlieu and the Publicis Saint-Germain), is an adaptation of a Horace McCoy novel about the tribulations of a crusading editor. The original, one supposes, had an American setting. The scene of Mocky's version is a French town where the fearless journalist meets opposition on all sides when he attempts to expose corruption and ugly happenings. Both right-wing and left-wing politicians are firmly united in a conspiracy of silence. Mocky himself plays the journalist. He has assembled an almost all-star company of which Daniel Gelin, Jacques Duby, Jean Carmet, Michel Galabru, Michel Lonsdale, Michel Serrault and Martine Sarcey are members. His writing, direction, casting and acting are intelligent, but somehow the adventures of his bold protagonist are only mildly interesting.



A scene from "Phantom of the Paradise."

"Freebie and the Bean" (at the Mercury in English) is exceptionally foul-spoken even for a latter-day American movie. The action matches the words in bad taste and bad jokes. One comes away with the unpleasant feeling that one has just had a swim in a sewer.

The situation of two plain-clothesmen being assigned to guard a wealthy racketeer might have been transformed into juicy comedy by Damon Runyon. Here, however, it is as unfunny as it is repugnant with sadism utilized to stalk laughter and an oppressive nastiness permeating everything from sight gags to dialogue.

IN DIPLOMATIC STYLE

Culinary Trip Around the World

By Naomi Berry

PARIS (UPI)—Helen Kindler Behrens' "Diplomatic Dining" is an inviting cookbook. I wouldn't at all mind if Mrs. Behrens invited me to one of her parties. The recipes she has gathered around the world make this collection as useful as the personal household book of a first-class hostess.

As the daughter of cellist Hans Kindler, founder of the National Symphony Orchestra in Washington; as the wife of a Foreign Service officer in Paris, Salzburg, Stuttgart, Kinschass, Algiers and Rabat; as the mother of five children, she has faced the lifelong challenge of setting a good table. Sometimes the money was short. Sometimes supplies seemed insufficient for impromptu crowds. She apparently always showed great ability to cope—and with style.

"Diplomatic Dining" presents Mrs. Behrens' winning dishes from her own vast entertaining experience. She has enlarged the repertory by including stellar standouts she enjoyed at other people's parties. The result is a pleasing diversity of tastes. Viennese Veal Goulash is given as a fine winter dish for six. To sustain a theater group who put on a production of "On the Town" in Salzburg, Mrs. Behrens added strong broth and stretched it into kettles of goulash soup. She points out that grape leaves are stuffed in many parts of the world including Nigeria, Iran and Egypt, "where they may have originated." Her version is a hearty one containing ground meat, served with lemon sauce.

Djuvedj sounds like everything you can eat in Yugoslavia and more. It may take all day to prepare but it is ideal for a self-service buffet. Into the pot go beef, pork, lamb, green peppers, tomatoes, onions, eggplant, green beans, sliced cabbage, zucchini, celery, capers, rice. The ingredients are placed in layers to maintain some sort of identity. Sparks of paprika keep you informed as to the nationality of where you are.

Herring Salad

"From my Dutch father, but brought to perfection by my American mother, is the following recipe for haringssalade (herring salad)," writes Mrs. Behrens. She country-hops and tells you how she makes Greek Spinach Pie, Burmese Ginger Beef, and Turkish Swordfish Kabobs. If the Thanksgiving turkey available at some outpost commissary is less than tender, she suggests Mexican Mole Turkey. The turkey is simmered, boned, and covered with a sauce that includes bitter chocolate, crushed dried chili pepper, garlic, cinnamon, cloves, peanuts or almonds.

Sorrel soup, learned in Salzburg, would be beautiful soup anywhere. Fork saté, barbecued pork Southeast Asian style, is always a hit at cocktail parties. Home-made horseradish is obtained by mincing the root in a blender and combining it with sugar and white vinegar. To obtain coconut milk for use in a curry, grate the meat of a coconut into a bowl, pour 1/2 cup boiling water over it, allow to stand 30 minutes and squeeze through a clean towel.

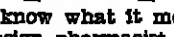
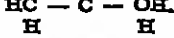
"Canned tuna fish," she points out, "is the mainstay of a Foreign Service pantry. While not as exotic as sevrice, a tuna fish canapé is easy to fix for those last-minute calls for food." Its makings are titled, "Emergency Spread."

Recipes you won't find in the average cookbook are: the Viennese wine punch with fresh strawberries called Maibolle; directions for making peanut butter with a blender, a meat grinder or a mortar and pestle; how to preserve fresh olives for a year; Chinese shrimp balls which can be done ahead and refrigerated until ready for deep frying.

Her savoir faire called to the fore in many a cline provides the following tips: "Put rice, noodles, or crackers in the sun to get rid of weevils. Sift flour infested with granary weevils with the finest sifter available. Then keep a bay leaf or two in flour container."

"Dust boxes along cracks and corners to keep cockroaches out. Dust salt similarly to keep ants out."

"To get rid of worms sometimes found in peas, stand peas in water containing 1/2 cup vinegar for 15 minutes; worms will float. The chemical formula for alcohol needed for a chafing dish is:



I don't know what it means but your foreign pharmacist will."

"Diplomatic Dining" by Helen Kindler Behrens. Published by Quadrangle, The N.Y. Times Book Co. \$9.95.

Older' Women Go Back to College

By Judy Klemesrud

YONKERS, N.Y. (UPI)—On the surface, Virginia Jennison looks about as full of life as a 41-year-old woman could be. The 41-year-old Manhattan housewife had 20 years doing volunteer work for churches, hospitals and schools. And then when she got home, she had a husband and six children waiting for her.

But it wasn't enough. It finally reached a point where I was unwilling to continue the way it was," she said one day. "I wanted to get mind going."

OPERA

Memorable Paris Debut For Milnes in 'Trovatore'

By David Stevens

PARIS, Feb. 11 (UPI)—Outstanding debuts on the stage and in the orchestra pit, plus obvious care not to let a handsome production slip into repertory routine, combine to give a newly minted star to the current revival of the Paris Opéra's production of "Trovatore."

Sherrill Milnes, the latest in a distinguished line of American tenors and a pillar of the Met's Italian wing, made his first Paris appearance a stunning one, with a prodigious expenditure of his considerable vocal resources and as of sufficient fire and conviction to counteract his thinly spread all-American good looks.



Sherrill Milnes
Count di Luna.

Anna Cusotto, the Azucena, not one to willingly finish in this kind of contest, he Act III Count di Luna confrontation was in a Sängerkrieg to remember.

Jose Lopez-Cobos, also new to the Paris Opéra, rapidly making his name, at Saturday's performance showed why—judiciously directing his attention between central detail (more rewarding than "Trovatore" performances show) and giving the opera a firm but understanding touch. His compatriot, the tenor Lloveras, stepped in as a replacement for the indisposed Carlo Uta, and gave a creditable performance of himself, although he was not quite as triumphant with it.

There remains the Leonora of the Sicco, who first brought her dramatic role to the Paris Opéra last year. The soprano's own experience is more seasoned with such lighter roles, and with reason. There much beautiful singing, but much papering-over a basic of vocal weight and fullness in this taxing part, along with lack of precision in her hand in lieu of acting. Almost

a triumph of artifice over nature, but not quite.

David Mitchell's sets and Jose Varona's costumes remain a treat for the eye, and Tito Capobianco's staging has been kept fresh, with some adjustments to suit the new participants.

tailored for them, these women have forsaken the kitchen for the campus.

"There are hundreds, maybe thousands of college programs for these women now," said Bernice Sandler, director of the Project on the Status and Education of Women for the Association of American Colleges, in Washington. The main reason for the new programs, she added, is that colleges are trying to enroll new students because of the drop in enrollment caused by such things as the decreased birth rate and the end of the draft.

"These women are the largest group of new students you could possibly bring in," Miss Sandler said. "They need to be mostly in their thirties and forties, but now many of them are in their late twenties. And they usually do extremely well in their studies, because they're better motivated."

Motivation was just one of the subjects discussed the other day when a group of these "older" women students at Sarah Lawrence, including Mrs. Jennison, got together for an interview at the Center for Continuing Education.

"I just decided I didn't want to go back to working in a ward," said Carol Paris, 41, of Ridgefield, N.J., a nurse who works weekends in a hospital to pay for her classes, which cost \$130 a credit. Her goal, she said, is to become a social worker.

Mrs. Paris, who has one child at home and one at college, was divorced five years ago. "I was just a shadow of my husband when we were married," she recalled. "And I always felt cheated because I didn't have a college education."

And along with the problems of being aging Betty Coads came a whole new set of problems. "The guilt thing is a tremendous factor," said Marion Goodman, a 37-year-old mother of two from Redding, Conn., who hopes to become a doctor. "At first you really don't believe in yourself, that you can do it. And then you try to justify to yourself that the thousands of dollars and all the time you spend commuting are worth it."

"And it's a strain on your marriage," added Mrs. Goodman, whose husband is a moving-company executive. "Because of the additional pressure, you may not do as good a job at the housework..."

Since the center's founding in 1962, 360 women have enrolled here, according to Eva Kolisch, the director. Of these, 130 have gotten bachelor's degrees, she said. Many of the others dropped out when their husbands were transferred to other cities.

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The Year of the Cat

To much of the world outside Vietnam, the advent of Tet, the lunar new year holiday, recalls that February of 1968 when a massive offensive by Viet Cong and North Vietnamese units brought the full realization that the struggle in South Vietnam was not a matter of guerrilla skirmishes, but a war indeed. Militarily, those attacks might be termed a failure; psychologically the impact was great, and for the North Vietnamese, advantageous.

Now there is another Tet in Vietnam. As the Year of the Tiger gives way to the Year of the Cat, the name is illusory; any wishful thought that the "tiger" which slew so many Vietnamese in the past year will necessarily become domesticated in the year ahead is contradicted by too many harsh facts. President Thieu himself has warned that the future will bring "even greater difficulties" than the past, and for him, as well as for the Vietnamese people, there seems every reason to believe that this is true.

Thien faces growing unrest in South Vietnam as well as greater aggressiveness from the North, while the United States is again weighing, uneasily, its responsibilities in this context. The opposition in South Vietnam is derived from many woes—the corruption and authoritarianism of government, no less than the weariness of so many years of war. The mood of Hanoi is far

more difficult to assess; that North Vietnam and the southern rebels aligned with it are still disciplined, still determined, can only be judged by the action of their forces in the field.

It does not seem likely that Congress will meet what Thien, and the Washington administration, consider necessary aid for the continuing struggle. Whether this attitude would change were Thien to step down, or be deposed, seems doubtful. The United States is still licking the wounds—moral, physical and economic—which it received in Vietnam, and is not inclined to add to any of them.

The real problem of the Thieu opponents is what they would substitute for his rule, in terms of domestic administration and resistance to the northern foe. It is far from clear that any successor to Thieu would be able to reach a compromise with the enemy in the field, or control those forces at home which, through venality or mere inefficiency, have brought South Vietnam to its present critical stage.

It might, for South Vietnam, be worth the risk of chaos to seek a new government. But, whatever course events may take in the coming year, it holds no promise of becoming a purring tabby. This, for a land which has already suffered too much, threatens to be the year of the snarling wildcat.

SALT Opportunity...

President Ford's instructions to American negotiators to seek a nuclear arms agreement with the Soviet Union based on the high Vladivostok ceilings, leaving reductions from those levels to a subsequent negotiation, is only half the directive that is needed. Without agreement for restraint on both sides in the deployment of MIRV (multiple warhead) missiles, future efforts at meaningful cutbacks may be frustrated.

Arms control agreements that are not pressed close to conclusion this year will probably be delayed for several years. The presidential election year of 1976 is not conducive to major new negotiations.

Soviet deployment of its big, new ICBMs, carrying an average of five MIRV multiple warheads each, could proceed at a rate of 200 or more a year. By the end of 1978, with at least 800 MIRV-tipped ICBMs carrying 4,000 powerful, more accurate warheads, the Soviet Union would have a high-confidence "first strike" capability against the 1,054 American land-based missiles.

A surprise attack by little more than half the Soviet force could threaten to destroy the bulk of America's ICBMs, leaving the

other half of the Soviet MIRV force in its silos to deter American capability would increase the menace of "crisis instability"—fear on both sides that in a crisis the other might shoot first.

The real task of arms control this year, far more important than buttoning up the Vladivostok understanding, is to slow down MIRV missile deployment to a rate that keeps open the chances of preventing a Soviet—and American—"first strike" capability.

The concept of "restraint" as against "reductions" is not new. When the second stage of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT-2) began two years ago, the Soviet Union urged "restraint" on the United States in building new generations of weapons—particularly giant Trident nuclear missile submarines and super-sonic B-1 strategic bombers—as a means of limiting the qualitative arms race. But the Soviet Union reportedly never indicated what restraints it might offer in return and serious negotiation on this proposal never materialized.

...And Danger

Now, it is the United States that is asking the Soviet Union to limit the "pace" of deployment of a new generation of strategic offensive weapons—the Soviet Union's first MIRV multiple warhead missiles. Otherwise, President Ford has warned, the United States will take matching action.

The danger is that this warning once again will not lead to serious negotiations. Each side is always glad to have unilateral restraint by the other, but mutual restraint at any point has been difficult to achieve. The alternative, as in the Vladivostok agreement, has been to establish high numerical ceilings which permit the military on both sides to complete their already planned programs for six to eight years ahead. Such agreements do not impose significant arms control.

American deployment of MIRV missiles has been the chief motor in the strategic arms race since August, 1968, when President Johnson authorized the first MIRV flight tests, partly as a "bargaining chip" in the projected SALT talks. Those talks were delayed for a year by the Nixon administration while it pressed ahead with MIRV deployment.

It hardly seems reasonable for the United

States now to ask the Soviet Union, which has just begun to deploy its first MIRVs, to restrain itself—unless the United States were to offer sufficient restraint in its own programs. There is no evidence of such an offer.

The United States has virtually completed its Minuteman-3 program. The Poseidon program is being pressed forward, as is the Trident submarine, to lift American MIRV missiles from 800 to the 1,320 permitted by the Vladivostok understanding. The \$76 million B-1 bomber is approaching the production phase.

Instead of offering restraint in any of these on-going programs, Washington seems to be building a case for new programs if the Soviet Union deploys the 1,320 land-based MIRV missiles which Vladivostok permits. Those new programs would replace every MIRV missile in the present and currently projected American inventory.

The obverse of such a course is needed now—an American offer to suspend deployment of MIRV missiles if Moscow would slow its deployment rate and negotiate for a reduction in the Vladivostok MIRV ceiling to the present American level.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Peru's Problems

Since taking power, [President Juan] Velasco has pursued a left-wing nationalist line. Foreign companies have been gradually expropriated, land and education reformed, key sectors of the economy nationalized... Inevitably those who have had interests vested in industry, the press, education and the land have been angered. The economic and social changeover could only be a long-term project and meanwhile it has been expensive for Peru's economy. Thus, once the violence had started the malaise was sufficient in different sectors for the unrest to spread to civilians. But the problems may run deeper... A fundamental weakness has been that, however sincere Velasco's intentions may have been to transform slowly the economic and social shape of Peru, the changes were put through from too much of a distance from above for popular participation...

—From The Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 12, 1900

PARIS—The public will, says the Figaro, be allowed to once again visit the sewers of the city at Easter time. These visits of the public to the sewers have been suspended for a long time owing to the construction work that is at present going on underground with the building of the new Metropolitan underground railway.

Fifty Years Ago

February 12, 1925

NEW YORK—A.C. Bedford, chairman of the board of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, said in an address here last night that the blame for the national lawlessness rests squarely with the churches, who have not kept up with the times. "Automobiles and motion pictures are taking the people farther away from the church."



Neither Hoover Nor Truman

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—When Gerald Ford became President of the United States last Aug. 9 there was a massive hope among Americans and also foreigners that the new chief of state would be the kind of unexpected leader, honest, strong and forthright, that Harry Truman proved himself when he succeeded Franklin Roosevelt as World War II was ending.

Truman had been an astonishment for the majority. Because he was backed in earlier state elections by a solid political machine, there was an inclination at first to think of him as personally compromised. Moreover, few were aware of the depth of his interest in national and international affairs and his capacity to make decisions.

Without doubt Truman became this century's most agreeable U.S. presidential surprise. He was honest, he could say yes and no; he venerated his office and he never dodged responsibility. It was the unspoken wish of millions that Ford would prove himself to be a Republican version of this image.

Chou's View

Such was of course especially desirable amid the humiliation and stretch following Nixon's forced resignation. Many people who weren't Chinese had come to agree at least partly with Chou En-lai's estimate that Watergate was the kind of event our governmental system produced.

Aside from Nixon's misuse of presidential power, they had noted that Nixon and Johnson developed their modest personal wealth by advantageous employment of influence or funds (although there was no scandalous smudge on Johnson). Also that John Kennedy and Nelson Rockefeller, both unusually able, patriotic men, had unquestionably used personal wealth to facilitate their political climb.

If a new "Truman" couldn't move into the White House, at least it was widely hoped Nixon's replacement would not be another "Hoover." Hoover had been an exceptionally honorable, public-spirited citizen and one of the handful of intellectuals ever to lead the United States. He translated a Latin classic (Agrippa's "De Re Metallica"), was a first class engineer, a talented organizer and knew a lot about the world abroad.

Had Hoover been fortunate enough to succeed Warren Harding, the only other American president so tainted by scandal as Nixon, he might glow in today's history books. But the undistinguished Coolidge took over from Harding, demonstrating moral probity if no genius.

By the time Hoover came along he was smothered by the Great Depression. In that crisis he showed little original talent, relied faithfully on bad advisers, and demonstrated that he had scant luck. "Give me lucky generals," Napoleon used to say.

own in foreign policy, the one area where Nixon shone. It is not just that he has taken over the entire Nixon diplomacy bag and baggage. The world changes too swiftly to make that practicable.

He did tell me last July (a month before he entered the White House) that should such a move occur he would keep Kissinger as his secretary of state, adding: "I think he is a man of destiny. For all the world... he is indispensable."

Nevertheless, while retaining Kissinger, Ford has not been satisfied to leave events overseas solely to him—as Eisenhower often did with John Foster Dulles. He has personally impressed foreign leaders he has met so far, including Brezhnev, Schmidt and

Giscard d'Estaing. The French President found Ford well informed on defense matters and it was Ford, not Kissinger, who briefed him on the Vladivostok talks with Brezhnev.

Only six months have passed since the President took office and a terrifying obstacle course lies ahead of him. He has not yet proven himself as tough or original-minded as Truman nor as intellectual as Hoover; neither has he become as unpopular as Truman at his nadir nor as unlucky as Hoover when engulfed by an economic tidal wave.

What we have got is a Ford. So far the average man, he has yet to make his mark on destiny. However, in the complex international world at least, he has made a not unfavorable start.

Baghdad and Moscow

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

BASRA, Iraq—The fact that Saddam Hussein, the leader of Iraq's revolutionary Ba'ath government, personally lifted the secrecy veil so that we could visit the "Soviet naval base" at Um Qasr on the Persian Gulf tells much about the subtleties of Iraq's nationalistic foreign policy.

Despite the Iraqi-Soviet treaty of 1972, the force of Arab nationalism which gave the Ba'ath party dictatorial power in the 1968 revolution acts as a brake on Soviet or any other foreign influence.

That helps explain Saddam Hussein's response when we asked about alleged Soviet base rights to Um Qasr.

Um Qasr is, indeed, a small naval base. However, the Iraqi patrol and torpedo boat navy base we saw, along with fishing and small cargo ships, seemed far removed from the "Soviet naval base" the Pentagon listed last year as one of three major Soviet bases in the Persian Gulf-Indian Ocean regions, chips in superpower rivalry for control of strategic oil lanes.

Um Qasr lies on a shallow, narrow estuary at the northwest edge of the Persian Gulf. It consists of half a dozen jetties or piers built out into the estuary from the sand, three of which are incomplete, plus housing for 1,200 officers and men of the minuscule Iraqi Navy.

In late November, after President Ford asked for funds for a new U.S. Navy installation on the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia, the Pentagon listed Um Qasr along with two other Soviet bases—Aden, in South Yemen, and Berbera in African Somalia—as the reasons. Aden and Berbera do indeed quarter and service Soviet naval vessels. Even if they did not, the proposed American installation at Diego Garcia to counter the muscular Soviet presence in South Asian waters has more than ample justification.

But as of today, U.S. fears that the mini-port of Um Qasr is also a Soviet naval base seem grossly inflated. We flew there from Basra in a French-built helicopter across perhaps 50 miles of flat, empty sand, barren of any habitation, until we reached the cluster of sheds, housing and headquarters buildings of the Iraqi Navy at Um Qasr. Riding at anchor in a slow current of the narrow estuary were a couple of small freighters. We saw no sign of

heavy naval stores, ammunition, spare parts, guns and other accoutrements of a Soviet naval base.

Before embarking on our tour, the Iraqi naval commander, Adm. Abdul-Daiq, told us in Basra with heavy sarcasm that it was "important to know the truth about our Soviet naval base at Um Qasr."

"They have to be on water," he said, "They cannot hide. If the Soviet Navy is bringing its warships to Um Qasr, they must go through the Strait of Hormuz (at the entrance to the Persian Gulf). The Iranians see every ship that goes through the strait."

The admiral claimed that the Soviet flag has been seen in waters around Um Qasr only when Iraq took delivery of a Soviet-made patrol or mine-sweeping vessel. Indeed, he said, the northern edge of the Persian Gulf is dangerously shallow, suited only for the small vessels the Iraqi Navy services at Um Qasr: minesweepers, coastal patrol, torpedo boats and small Soviet-built rocket ships.

Western European specialists in Baghdad, who have never been permitted to inspect the Um Qasr port facilities, told us that although destroyer-size vessels can navigate the estuary up to Um Qasr, the port's confinement and vulnerability to channel obstruction make it highly undesirable as a "naval base" for Moscow or anyone else.

The significance of opening Um Qasr to Western view, however, transcends its dubious utility, present or future, as a "Soviet naval base." Rather, it underlines this ambiguity: despite the Moscow treaty, the single most nationalistic, anti-Western Arab state now courts Western help to achieve rapid economic growth financed by vast oil riches.

Its capital city, the legendary Baghdad, was reduced to ashes by Mongol invaders in 1258, ending its glory as one of the world's richest centers of learning and culture. Then came provincialism under centuries of the Ottoman Empire and, after World War I, British rule. Against that background, the "revolutionary transformation" of Iraq under the iron rule of Ba'athist socialism does in fact seem any semblance of foreign control. Iraq makes Washington the devil in its noisy propaganda, but it is quietly bunting commercial contracts with the United States worth hundreds of millions of dollars.

Claire Sterling From Rome:

Considering the frightening prospects for Italy... the Communists' promises may look wonderful. But nothing in life is free.

ROME—During these next few weeks the Italian Communists will be completing feverish preparations for a national congress in mid-March which they hope is going to make history. The keynote of their congress is "Italy needs the Communists," and their hope is that Italy will finally accept this fact without further ado.

The Italian Communist party, much the biggest of its kind in the free world, has argued for years that it is impossible to govern this country without them. The question of whether it is possible to govern with them has remained, nevertheless. The March congress is supposed to prove that it is not just possible but quite simple, really.

The "historic compromise" proposed by Communist party secretary Enrico Berlinguer is a remarkably accommodating document. It is essentially a proposal for a broad Catholic-Communist alliance; the Socialists, though formally included in his proposition, would be junior partners at best. The idea would be to carry out the elementary reforms which the Socialists themselves had in mind when they broke away from the Communists in the early 1960s to join a broad Catholic-Socialist alliance; the so-called "opening to the left," leading to the brief rise and long-dying fall of Italy's four-party center-left coalition. That coalition having somehow never gotten around to carrying out these reforms in all these years, the Communists would undertake to see to it instead.

Partnership

Why the ruling Christian Democrats should do so in a partnership with the Communists which they have consistently failed to do in any other partnership is not altogether clear. The reason, according to Berlinguer, is the formidable strength of his Communist party—which is, in turn, a monument to the everlasting immobility of the Christian Democrats. Fattening on the failures of practically every democratic government here in the last 15 years, the Christians now have 1.8 million members, poll 9 million votes (over a quarter of the national total), and wield mighty if less than absolute power over the trade-union movement. The prospect of getting such a party not merely off their backs but actually into the government to share their responsibilities (and the blame for their misdeeds) might conceivably persuade a good many Christian Democrats to do a lot of things.

In theory, the Communist support could be had on the cheap. Private enterprise would be protected, with a pledge of no further nationalizations; the profit-motive would be respected and indeed catered to, in the interest of keeping Italian industry competitive at home and abroad, and an alarming economic depression—threatening 2 million unemployed here this year, among other things—would be deflected by measures notably less drastic than Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal. On religious issues, the Communists would be much easier for the Catholic party and Vatican to live with than the anti-clerical Socialist "priest-eaters." The Communists' eagerness for a historic compromise with the Roman Catholic Church goes back at least to 1947, when they canceled Italy's lay parties by voting to include the Lateran Pacts in the post-war republic's constitution.

Again in theory, foreign policy would be no problem. Three years ago, on the eve of his party's last national congress, Berlinguer was still saying firmly: "It would be a grave error to renounce our fundamental demands for Italy's withdrawal from the Atlantic pact and the withdrawal of American bases from Italy." Now he says that, if anything, Italy must avoid any "unilateral" steps that might upset the present international balance of power in Europe—in other words, that it should stay right on in NATO for the time being.

As for the fundamental freedoms of speech, press, assembly and elections, Berlinguer says, his party is all for them. Indeed, it would throw its massive weight

entirely on the side of Italy's faltering democracy, against the real threat of a neo-Fascist occupation of the right or "anti-parliamentary" coalition on the left. Though "we are not affected by parliamentary criticism ourselves," he went on, "we consider parliament an essential institution of Italian political life. In short, whether to get into it, whether to stay in it, and if their electorate demands should run out, the Communists would promise to behave with a more hanky-panky than any other government party."

Considering the frightening prospects for Italy if its long-enduring era of nongovernment goes on much longer, the Communist promises may look wonderful. But nothing in life is free.

The likely costs of an alliance with the Italian Communists at all there in the small print of foreign affairs, for instance, Italy's presence in NATO would only be tolerated so long as it suited the Kremlin, since the Italian Communists are still bound by "unbreakable ties of solidarity" with Soviet Russia, the other Socialist states and the whole revolutionary working class of the world. In domestic policy, the historic compromise would mean "radical choices" including "public controls on the use of profits and investments" to get out of the present economic crisis and "a new social hierarchy" leading to the "hegemony of the working class." "We would be deciding ourselves and the people, if I didn't say so," observes one big party leader, in the Communist weekly, *l'Unità*. It would also mean "a new kind of representative democracy" requiring among other things, "a rupture in the Christian Democratic party as a radical liquidation of its program." In short, the historic alliance could only be achieved by bringing the party which ruled Italy for 30 years to its knees.

It is not an improbable prospect, all things considered. The things are going now fast that once mighty ruling party. It may well wind up running a better than neck and neck with the Communists in the next national election.

There is still some small change that the Christian Democrats may be frightened into pulling their socks up before it is too late. Their only other chance would appear to rest with the Communists themselves, upon actually coming face-to-face with the prospect of joining the party in this government at this time, might find courage and retreat.

There is a good deal of evidence already that workers in Communist rank-and-file are less than overjoyed at the idea of an alliance with a party they have always been conditioned to believe was the quintessence of retrograde monopoly capitalism as well as simple governmental malfeasance. It has been easy for Berlinguer to tell these workers in line for the coming party congress, not the formal consensus he achieved as meaningful as it may be. According to Giorgio Amendola, one of the party's most subtle leaders, pre-congress discussions in the Communist ranks are "too tranquil" not to "arouse suspicions" that something is going on to "stifle debate."

It is possible that everybody is in agreement with the Berlinguer line? he asked in a suggestive week. "I'd like to believe it," he went on, "but experience has taught me to distrust the mingling of certain expressions of unanimity which turn out to be fictitious."

Yes, indeed.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space and clarity. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed and signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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Interest Rate Fall in U.S.

Effects Dollar Flow of Currency

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The Treasury Department said today that foreign interest rates in the United States have fallen and investment in the United States has increased as a result of lower interest rates.

Under Secretary Jack Frawley said the lower interest rates have also led to a drop in the value of the dollar in world markets since September, when he said the overall value of the dollar remains strong.

The main reason for the drop in interest rates, he said, is the pickup in lending and a slowdown in investment here.

Interest rates decline in part because of a better return on money by investing in currencies where interest rates are higher. But Mr. Frawley argued that the present government policies that are contributing to the decline in interest rates are a stronger dollar in long run.

17% Drop in Value
The value of the dollar this week was about 17.2 per cent below the trade-weighted value of currencies of the nation's trading partners in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, as compared with its value in May of 1973.

At September, the dollar was 13.8 per cent below the trade-weighted value of currencies. The dollar was at a low point in June, 1973, 16.6 per cent below the other currencies.

The decline in the value of the dollar means the cost of U.S. exports increases, while the price of imports decreases. The cost of the dollar means oil, which is sold in dollars, will buy less, since the dollar is selling at a low price.

Mr. Frawley said he is concerned with these worries because the dollar means goods to be sold in dollars. He said the dollar has been in a "pretty stable" position during the past two years.

He said the dollar has actually risen in value recently against the Japanese yen and the Canadian dollar, the currencies of the two major trading partners. The major decline has been against the West German mark and the Swiss franc, Mr. Frawley said.

Treasury Department released in January that there was a drop in investment in the United States from the oil-producing nations that are members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Mr. Frawley said he does not think this trend is continuing as there have been no reports on OPEC investment in the United States.

tions Pledge ade Freedom GATT Talks

NEVA, Feb. 11 (AP)—The European Community and Japan said today to work for far-reaching trade liberalization in the 90-nation Tokyo talks that opened this week.

Three trading blocs promise to cooperate in lowering trade barriers and to work in virtually all goods, including agricultural and tropical products and raw materials. Representatives of the three blocs addressed the trade negotiations committee of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade today to set the initial ground and program for the talks and to continue well into next year.

GATT trade negotiations committee is the steering body for the talks. The committee is called the 3 Round after a ministerial meeting set down the terms in a declaration in the Japanese capital in September 1973.

Tokyo Round was originally meant to start in November and end in 1975, but the talks were delayed when it took U.S. Congress to pass the bill to pass the trade bill.

Reynolds Unit in W. German Row

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BONN, Feb. 11.—A West German unit of Reynolds Metals Co., driven to the wall by an agreement of small farmers and sharp lawyers, is trying to get out of a multimillion-dollar plant it has built in Hamburg.

The company has asked the city-state of Hamburg, which has a 10-per-cent share in the plant, to let it sell out. Helmut Kern, Hamburg's economics senator, accused the company today of running out on a business commitment in the face of local government.

"A German firm would not behave like this," Sen. Kern said in a telephone interview.

Reynolds threw in the towel in the face of a prolonged action by small farmers in Altenwerder, a community facing the city across the Elbe River, who through court actions have prevented the aluminum plant from operating at more than two-thirds capacity since it started up more than a year ago.

The farmers, acting through a lawyer who is best known locally for the swastikas and SS symbols he has built into the facade of his country home, charge that fluoride emissions from the plant have damaged their crops. Both Reynolds and the city have denied this.

A.D. Reynolds, chairman of the German company, said in a telephone interview that the firm is operating the Hamburg plant at a loss and that the courts could force it to close down. He declined to say how much the plant is losing, but added that the U.S. parent company had written off \$30 million in losses for its German operations last year.

"We have no assurance that we could continue operations even at two-thirds capacity," he said. "We could be barred from operating at all."

The court proceedings could go on for years, he added. "So far, we have lost every single round of the preliminary hearings."

Mr. Reynolds declined to speculate on what would happen if the city of Hamburg refused to agree to the firm's withdrawal from the venture.

"We haven't crossed that bridge yet," Sen. Kern also refused to say what the city government's position would be, but he sharply criticized the firm, not only for its business practices but for feeding leftist sentiment here which opposes American industrial investments in West Germany.

"What they have done is feed new fuel to the leftists who are fighting capitalism in Germany," he said. "I'm supposed to stand up to them, and it doesn't make me very happy."

In addition to its 10-per-cent interest in the plant, the city has invested \$77 million in land fill and accessory roads for the project. It also supplies cheap electricity, a major cost in the aluminum smelting process.

The plant employs 1,200 workers, and the case has become known locally as the contest between 12,000 gladiators and 1,200 jobs. The gladiators belonged to farmer Hans Herbert Langenhof, who is a leader of the fight to get the plant closed down. He claims his flower crop last year was ruined by fluoride from the Reynolds plant.

Mr. Langenhof and other farmers are located in an area now zoned for industrial development. This has given rise to the suspicion that they are fighting less against Reynolds than for higher compensation when their lands are eventually sold.

The controversy comes at a time when American industrial interests here are already involved in a public controversy over proposed legislation on worker co-determination in industry. The American Chamber of Commerce in Germany has questioned the proposed legislation on both constitutional grounds and as a violation of German-American investment agreements.

This brought an accusation from trade union chief Heinz Oskar Vetter that the Americans were engaging in subversive diplomacy.

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To Insure They Act in National Interest

Study Urges U.S. to Control Oil Firms

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (NYT).—A \$300,000 federally financed study has concluded that the government should adopt new techniques to make sure that the behavior of the international oil companies "will be consistent with the national interests of the United States."

The study, by Los Angeles lawyer Robert Krueger, found that "customary government-oil industry relationships" do not assure that national interests will be protected by the companies.

Accordingly, Mr. Krueger concluded, "there appears to be a need for monitoring and control of the behavior of the oil companies within the system to insure that the national interests are independently protected by the U.S. government."

The Krueger study was commissioned by the Federal Energy Administration nearly a year ago in the wake of the government's difficulties in handling the 1973-74 Arab embargo on oil shipments to this country.

Although still unpublished, the study is about to release it—the study has already triggered unease in the oil industry and in the State Department.

Mr. Krueger's text runs to almost 400 pages and there are about 400 pages of appendices. A 122-page summary, which has been circulating among federal agencies, was obtained by The New York Times.

Officials said that executive branch agencies would use the study as a springboard for shaping an administration position. However, there is no indication that the White House has assigned a high priority to the matter.

The study said that in establishing a new role for itself in international petroleum affairs, the government needed the power to approve or disapprove "transactions where they may affect significant aspects of the national interest." That was a reference to transactions between companies or between a company and a foreign oil exporting government, such as Libya or Iran.

The study cautioned that "such massive power" could be abused, to the detriment of oil companies and the nation. Therefore, it said, "an entity with the stature and independence of the Federal Reserve Board, for example, would be necessary."

The study suggested that other approaches might also be useful, including greater disclosure to the government and the public of information about what the international oil companies pay for oil, continued cooperation among consumer countries and a continuing, long-term dialogue between consumer and producer countries.

However, the usefulness of all these approaches, the study said, is subject to a "major qualification." "It is very unlikely that any effective progress can be made in dealing with the major producer countries until the on-going Arab-Israeli dispute has been settled," the study said.

The idea of greater government "monitoring" of the international oil companies has already found widespread support in Congress, notably among moderates and liberals. However, some of the older Krueger findings cut against the general liberal view.

"It is clear beyond any doubt that the companies benefited from the oil-price leap of 1973-74," the study said, "but it serves no purpose to perpetuate the myth that they brought it about. They did not and do not have the power to cause such an event. The producer countries have that power and that fact forms a very basic element of the issue which confronts us."

Repeatedly, the study made the point that the issues before the government were "political" in the sense that they required basic expressions of values about the desired relationship between the industry and the government.

"World petroleum is political," the study declared to underscore that the link is inescapable.

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Institutions Took Beating on U.S. Stocks in '74

By Robert Metz

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Plumage for the leading U.S. institutional investors are out for 1974—and it is clear that last year was as disastrous as the bear-market years that preceded it.

On the other hand, over the long term, investment performance has been better. The results suggest that the patient investor—and the pension fund beneficiary—can survive extended hard times in the stock market as well as in fixed-interest securities.

A new study by Wertheim & Co., an institutionally oriented brokerage firm, covers a number of periods—the whole of 1974, and the three, five and 10-year periods ended Dec. 31, 1974.

The Wertheim figures cover pooled funds managed by major investor—

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NYSE Brokers Showed Profit Last Year

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange, signaling what may be a change in Wall Street's fortunes, reported yesterday that its member brokerage firms recorded a strong profit increase during the final three months of 1974 and finished the year solidly in the black.

The surprise improvement in the industry, covering the results of 425 firms doing business with the public, was attributed largely to two rate increases granted by stockbrokers since September, 1973, but offset by a drop in commission fees the overall results of member firms would still be deeply in the red. The profit surge in the fourth quarter offset losses of \$14.9 million in the previous two quarters.

For the quarter, Mr. Needham said, and an estimated \$180 million for the full year.

Although Mr. Needham did not comment on the year's results, the suggestion was clear that without the benefit of the rise in commission fees the overall results of member firms would still be deeply in the red. The profit surge in the fourth quarter offset losses of \$14.9 million in the previous two quarters.

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Fed Action on Interest Rates Sparks Rally on Wall Street

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

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**Orion Bank & Orion Termbank
merge to form
ORION BANK LIMITED**

Following a successful year, the operations of Orion Termbank and Orion Bank have been merged.

**From 12th February 1975, the bank will be known as
ORION BANK LIMITED**

1974 Highlights

Total pre-tax profits were £4.8 million.

Total assets increased from £407 million to £550 million.
Loans and issues managed totalled \$2.5 billion.

Expanded Capital Base

The paid-up capital of Orion Bank Limited has been increased to £18.9 million, with retained earnings of £4.8 million, to give a capital base of £23.7 million. Authorised and Issued £22.5 million.

Orion Shareholders

**The Chase Manhattan Corporation
Credito Italiano S.p.A.
The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited**

National Westminster Bank Limited
The Royal Bank of Canada
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

1 London Wall, London EC2Y 5JX. Telephone: 01-600 6222. Telex: 884058.

ORION



**HILTON
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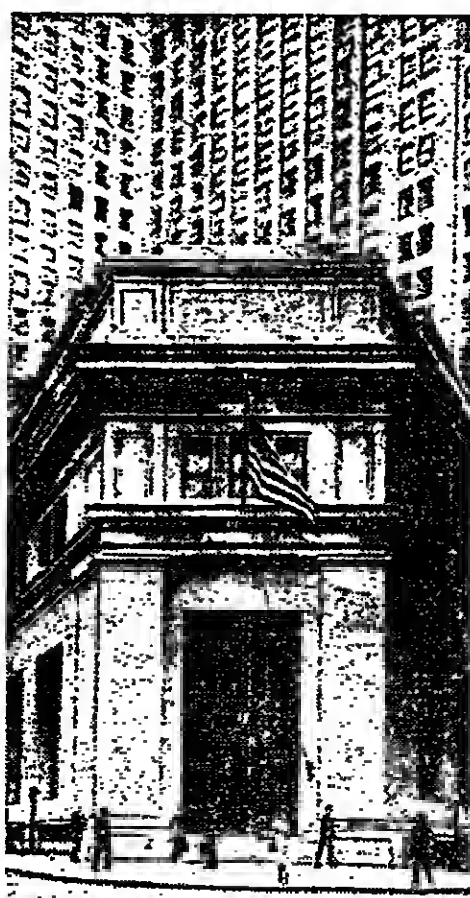
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Ali Will Act Charitable to Blacks, and Wepner

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (UPI)—All these years, Muhammad Ali says he had much faith in himself, he didn't need hope. Now he's discovered charity.

Under crystal chandeliers in the Hotel Plaza yesterday, the 34-year-old heavyweight boxing champion disclosed his philanthropic plans to a group of blacks and whites, including Wepner, his accomplice in the March 24 fight. Ali described his "new life cause" for all championship fights from here on out, after I pay my taxes, "I pay my expenses and my helpers, I don't want no money."

He mentioned that his earnings will be distributed by the "United Negro College Fund, by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, by the Black Muslims, among other organizations. "I go about \$2 1/2 million I can put my hands on myself," he said. "I got enough for me."

But it won't be enough unless he organizes a foundation with vast supervision. It won't be enough unless the Internal Revenue Service approves the details of his donations. Joe Louis once thought he had all the money he needed, too. Ali's promise, while admirable, is suspect until proven. Equally suspect is Ali's promise that he will not go back to boxing to defeat Wepner, whose credentials as a challenger have been questioned by pundits because of his tendency to bleed around the eyebrows. At least Ali didn't bleed the Plaza yesterday when the title bout in the Cleveland Coliseum was formally announced. But even with Wepner's reputation for edging at the weigh-in, Ali's attitude toward him is more insulting in charity.

"I'll win this fight," Ali said, "by layin' on the ropes and tin' him in the stomach. No excuses, no excuses, because I won't let him in the face."

At least Ali won't hit him in the face until the closed-circuit viewers have received their money through a few rounds. Ali realizes that if he were to land an early fusillade, a vigilant guide physician might terminate the bout quickly. Too quickly the audience, even with Ken Norton and Oscar Bonavena also the scene in the twilight.

And so Ali is treating Wepner with such sympathy that a champion doesn't plan to risk opening the scar tissues from more than 100 stitches. That is Ali the salesman's way of saying to no promoter could ever say—that he's going to carry the Wepner's chances are slim and none—unless Ali doesn't bother to train much; unless Ali believes, as he lays on the ropes as he in the George Foreman, that not even Wepner could win a lucky punch.

Even so, the validity of Ali-Wepner as a title bout is consistent with the history of the heavyweight championship. Not every title has been the fight of the century, or even the fight of the year. Ali-Wepner looms merely as the fight of the night on March 24 at Norton-Bonavena doesn't upstage it. But it's easy to brand Ali-Wepner a mismatch, as Joe Frazier did recently.

"I don't think the public or the boxing bodies approve of it," Frazier said. "All made the statement earlier that he wants to fight two guys in one night. Well, with an opponent like that, he takes on five or six. I'm not depriving the guy but he's the champion and he should give the guys closer to him a shot at the title if he feels that great about himself."

Frazier conveniently forgot that three years ago he defended the title against Terry Daniels and Ron Stander, neither of whom could beat Wepner's bandaid.

At the time, Terry Daniels, a frustrated defensive back at South Methodist, ranked 48th in *Boxing Illustrated* magazine's heavyweight listings. On the night before Super Bowl VI in New Orleans, Frazier floored him five times before a merciful referee waved his fight.

Stander, a reformed bar-room brawler from Council Bluffs, Iowa, ranked 31st in *Boxing Illustrated* listings. In a stocky, non-threatening manner, he barely lasted four rounds. His wife described Stander's credentials:

"You don't enter a Volkswagen in the Indianapolis 500 unless you know a helluva shortcut."

Other mismatches have been sanctioned as title bouts, despite predictable results. George Foreman bludgeoned Joe (King) Man in less than a round. Floyd Patterson defended against an Olympic gold-medal winner, Pete Rademacher, who had no professional experience. Rademacher even lasted six rounds. Joe Louis, in that was known as his "bum of the month" fight, stopped such non-intenders as Johnny Paycheck, Red Burman, Al McCoy, Jack Roper, and many more.

Now there is Chuck Wepner, with his bent nose and puffed eyes, with his Fu Manchu mustache. He doesn't really deserve a shot, either, but at least he's a creditable No. 8 in the Ring magazine rankings. The primary contradiction in the validity of the fight is the financial arrangements.

Ali has been guaranteed \$1.5 million for his appearance. For much money, he should be at least risking his title against a credible challenger. Perhaps that's why, tortured by guilt, Ali has covered charity.

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SHARPEST CUT OF ALL—The Caps' Bill Lesuk, left, loses his balance and nearly clips Rangers' Jerry Butler.

Russell's Hall of Fame Refusal Still a Mystery

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (UPI)—Bill Russell titled his book, "Go Up for Glory." But actually Russell has never been one for personal glory. He has always been outspoken, opinionated and an individualist.

Strong opinions have been forming for and against Russell's greatest offensive center since he turned down induction into the Hall of Fame last weekend. His only statement was, "For my own personal reasons, which I don't want to discuss, I don't want to be part of it."

Speculation over his reasons has mounted.

The executive committee of the Hall of Fame planned to meet tomorrow to be briefed on the Russell situation.

Leo Williams, executive director, said the nine members of the committee wanted to familiarize themselves with the case and were unlikely to make any decision immediately.

Russell refused to talk about his decision yesterday in Seattle. Some speculate that Russell refused the honor because he was the first black player named to basketball's Hall of Fame.

If the racial issue is Russell's true reason, one might ask, who were the black players before him worthy of nomination? Enshrinement into the hall requires a five-year waiting period following the end of a player's career.

Russell joined the Boston Celtics in 1956 and became the first outstanding black player in the National Basketball Association, an 11-time all-star, winner of the Most Valuable Player award five times and the league's first black player-coach in 1969.

Certainly, Sweetwater Clifton, Chuck Cooper and Earl Lloyd, the standard black players who preceded him to the NBA, did not have the overall ability and reputation of Russell.

The question also arises as to whether the 94 individuals in the Hall of Fame are easily recognizable. Also, the committee could have elected Sam Jones, another former Celtic and a teammate of Russell, who became eligible with Russell, Jones is the assistant coach of the New Orleans Jazz.

Russell, like the late Jackie Robinson, the first black player in the Baseball Hall of Fame, must be aware that the blacks are latecomers to professional sports. However, more than 60 percent of the current pro basketball players are black, and before long the Hall of Fame will be filled

with the outstanding blacks who have recently left the game—Wilt Chamberlain, Oscar Robertson, Hal Greer, Elgin Baylor and others.

But it is believed that Russell's decision is linked more to his lifestyle of an individualist rather than the racial question.

Nobody ever really knew why Russell refused to sign autographs during his playing career. He thought autographs were mean-

ingless and that most of them were quickly thrown away.

During most of Russell's playing career he fouled with Chamberlain on and off the court. But in all the arguments it was Russell and the Boston Celtics against Wilt Chamberlain the individual.

Russell once refused to take part in a Sunday afternoon ceremony when the Celtics retired his uniform number. He wanted

nothing to do with a public show. He finally agreed to attend a flag-raising ceremony witnessed by a handful of people. When the general public arrived at Boston Garden for the day's game they found his No. 6 uniform hanging from the rafters.

Sam Schulman, president of the Seattle SuperSonics, for whom Russell is the general manager and coach, said from his Los Angeles office, "From what I read, I regret it."

Schulman said he had not discussed the matter with Russell, but said he planned to talk with him in an effort to convince him to accept the honor. The induction ceremonies will be held at Springfield, Mass., on April 28.

Schulman described Russell as having "a few idiosyncrasies, like he will not give autographs to anybody. He has pretty good reasons for some of his eccentricities. I would hope the factors which caused him to feel this way were nonexistent, but apparently they are existent."

Walter Kennedy, commissioner of the NBA, said, "I'm disappointed at Bill's attitude, but that's his privilege."

When Kennedy was asked if he would vote for Russell again, knowing he would refuse induction, the commissioner said, "Yes, I would. He was a credit to the game as a player and remains so as a coach."

Red Auerbach, president and general manager of the Celtics and Russell's former coach, said, "Russ is the single most devastating force in the history of the game. He's his own man. Let him do what he wants."

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A's Unhappiest Team

Baseball Arbitrator Set To Have a Busy Season

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (UPI)—Last season's two betting champions, the 1973 National League Rookie of the Year, the runner-up in the 1974 American League Cy Young Award voting and 11 members of the defending world champion Oakland A's have decided to take their salary disputes to arbitration.

The deadline for filing for arbitration ended last night and at least 37 players were on record as having decided to go that route.

Among the more prominent names on the list are Rod Carew of Minnesota, the A's batting king last season; Ralph Garr of Atlanta, the NL batting champ; Ferguson Jenkins of Texas, a 25-game winner; Garry Maddox of San Francisco, NL Rookie of the Year in 1973, and stars Reggie Jackson, Joe Rudi, Sal Bando, Ken Holtzman, Gene Tenace and Rollie Fingers of Oakland.

The A's, who had nine players go to arbitration last year, were far and away the overall team leader again. Arbitration hearings will begin in San Francisco tomorrow for the A's with two cases being heard. Hearings will continue through Feb. 23.

Cases also will be heard in Los Angeles, New York and Chicago. Other players known to have decided to seek arbitration are pitcher Mike Cuellar of Baltimore, pitcher Bert Blyleven of Minnesota, pitcher Ray Fosse of Oakland, pitcher Ray Sadecki of St. Louis, pitcher Dan Carithers and catcher Bob Stinson of Montreal; pitcher Randy Moffitt and outfielder Van Joshua of San Francisco, and first baseman Jim Spencer of Texas.

Attorney Jerry Kapstein, who is handling eight of the players going to arbitration, also represents Steve Garvey of Los Angeles, the NL's most valuable player, in negotiations but Kapstein said last night that the Dodger first baseman did not file for arbitration.

"The Dodger halcyon has expressed a desire for us to keep things in the family and we will put our trust in that," said Kapstein, referring to Garvey's status. Another of Kapstein's clients, Bert Campaneris of Oakland, also expressed a desire to try and work things out with A's owner Charles Finley rather than seek arbitration.

Campaneris, however, is in the minority among the A's regulars, Rudi, Jackson, Bando, Tenace and Fosse are all first stringers and four of them are taking their case to arbitration for the second year in a row. Last year an impartial arbitrator ruled in favor of Jackson and Bando but against Rudi and Tenace.

Holtzman and Fingers also sought arbitration last year and both were successful.

Last year 29 players went to arbitration, with the arbitrator ruling in favor of the player in 18 cases. In each case the arbitrator, after hearing a presentation from both sides, chooses between the owner's or the player's salary figure, he is not authorized to make a compromise between the two bids.

Cepeda Retires

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. 11 (UPI)—Orlando Cepeda, released last year by the Kansas City Royals after an 18-year major league baseball career, said yesterday he was retiring as a player.

Cepeda, 37, said he had decided against accepting a \$250,000 contract to play in a Japanese league this coming season.

Instead, Cepeda said he would work with promising players as well as running a gymnasium he is building in San Juan.

Cepeda said he believed the Japanese contract because it required him to be there January and to stay for two years.

LAUSANNE, Feb. 11 (Reuters).—The International Olympic Committee (IOC) issued a report here today that said that Olympic organizations in Rhodesia were free from government control, but that black Africans were seriously restricted in their access to sports facilities.

The government's policy "substantially prohibits sports competitions at the lower age levels," the document said.

The report was compiled by a three-man IOC fact-finding commission which visited Rhodesia last year and interviewed sports and government officials, including Prime Minister Ian Smith.

The commission's 30-page report, which made no recommendations, is to be submitted to the IOC's executive committee to help it decide whether or not the Rhodesian Olympic Committee should continue to be recognized as an IOC member. The executive committee is due to meet at its headquarters here from Feb. 20 to 23.

The fact-finding commission said that the Rhodesian committee conformed to an IOC rule that national committees should be free from government control.

"The National Olympic Committee of Rhodesia is independent of government, its members are not appointed by the government and its policies are not dictated by the government. It is, of course, like other national Olympic committees, subject to the law of the country," the report said.

The commission, led by Major Sylvio de Magalhães Padilha, IOC member for Brazil, visited Salisbury and Bulawayo from last April 27 to May 3. It said it believed the views it received "are generally representative of established organizations and of individuals of the different racial groups."

Among the examples of discrimination it cited were the existence of private clubs which barred black Africans and the provision of separate sports facilities for blacks.

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IOC Report On Rhodesia Is Two-Sided

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Brazil Follows Italy—Names Veteran Coach

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Feb. 11 (UPI)—After its World Cup failure, Italy appointed a 68-year-old team manager—Pulido Bernadino. The results have not been happy. Now Brazil, who did much better than Italy in the World Cup but was still most disappointed, also has resorted to an oldtimer. He has sacked Mario Zagallo, who won the trophy for Brazil in 1970, and installed Oswaldo Brandao, who is nearly 60.

Brandao is one of the most respected coaches in Latin America. He has managed clubs throughout the continent. Moreover, it is not his first experience as manager of Brazil. He was in charge of the team which qualified for the 1966 World Cup, though by the time the competition took place, he had been set aside; he had fallen foul of of-

ficials by sticking strongly to his own views.

Brandao, who says he has no original ideas but takes a little here, a little there, has an immensely difficult job. Brazilian soccer no longer throws up talent with liberal facility. Even one of the heroes of the World Cup, the tall, attacking leftback, Francisco Marinho, is out of form and favor. His club, Botafogo, suspended him for getting himself suspended after an incident with a linesman.

The South American championship is due to be revived this year after a long hiatus, but Brazil, it seems, had intended to send to Uruguay only an under-23 team. It now appears that Brandao will also choose some senior players. If not, it will surely be a lost chance to experiment.

England experimented when it fielded a much remodelled team against Tottenham Hotspur, and lost, 1-0, to a side which had been struggling against relegation.

Another English team played

College Basketball

East
E. Stroudsburg 72, Lehigh 69.
FDU-Rutherford 59, St. Francis (NY) 58.
Kings Point 73, New York Poly 52.
Siena 103, Marist 67.
Spartanburg 63, WMU Maryland 62.

South
Alabama 82, Mississippi St. 68.
Duke 80, Wake Forest 73.
Indiana 89, Minnesota 74.
Rutgers 71, East Carolina 70.
Houston 85, Baylor 82.
Jackson 81, Texas Southern 91.
Kentucky 119, Auburn 76.
No. Carolina 81, Morgan St. 68.
Richmond 86, Tulane 79.
Vanderbilt 83, LSU 74.
Wm. Kentucky 79, Tenn. Tech. 69.
Wm.-Mary 67, Baltimore U. 52.

Midwest
Akron 87, Kent St. 46.
Cent. Michigan 91, Buffalo 80.
Indiana 89, Minnesota 74.
Notre Dame 93, Air Force 69.
Northwestern 60, Purdue 65.
Ohio St. 73, Iowa 66.
Wisconsin 78, Illinois 70.

Southwest
New Mexico 69, Los Angeles St. 66.
W. Texas St. 80, Wichita St. 63.

West
Denver 83, Regis 80.
Utah St. 83, Seattle 61.

Minnesota's leading scorer this season, Mark Landsberger, was limited to two field goals by May. Minnesota dropped to 8-4 in the conference and 15-5 for the season. The defeat left the Gophers tied with Purdue in second place, four games behind the Hoosiers.

At South Bend, Ind., Adrian Dantley showed he is healthy again.

Dantley, who has been playing for the last week with a mask-like contraption covering a deep gash over his eye, scored 49 points against Air Force, the biggest output of his two-year career at Notre Dame, as the Fighting Irish coasted to a 99-66 victory.

Dantley hit his first eight shots and kept up his sharpshooting until he was removed from the game with nearly eight minutes left. He entered the game with a 30.1-points-a-game average.

The victory was the 13th against seven losses for Notre Dame.

Minnesota's leading scorer this season, Mark Landsberger, was limited to two field goals by May. Minnesota dropped to 8-4 in the conference and 15-5 for the season. The defeat left the Gophers tied with Purdue in second place, four games behind the Hoosiers.

After its World Cup failure, Italy appointed a 68-year-old team manager—Pulido Bernadino. The results have not been happy. Now Brazil, who did much better than Italy in the World Cup but was still most disappointed, also has resorted to an oldtimer. He has sacked Mario Zagallo, who won the trophy for Brazil in 1970, and installed Oswaldo Brandao, who is nearly 60.

Brandao is one of the most respected coaches in Latin America. He has managed clubs throughout the continent. Moreover, it is not his first experience as manager of Brazil. He was in charge of the team which qualified for the 1966 World Cup, though by the time the competition took place, he had been set aside; he had fallen foul of of-

ficials by sticking strongly to his own views.

Brandao, who says he has no original ideas but takes a little here, a little there, has an immensely difficult job. Brazilian soccer no longer throws up talent with liberal facility. Even one of the heroes of the World Cup, the tall, attacking leftback, Francisco Marinho, is out of form and favor. His club, Botafogo, suspended him for getting himself suspended after an incident with a linesman.

The South American championship is due to be revived this year after a long hiatus, but Brazil, it seems, had intended to send to Uruguay only an under-23 team. It now appears that Brandao will also choose some senior players. If not, it will surely be a lost chance to experiment.

England experimented when it fielded a much remodelled team against Tottenham Hotspur, and lost, 1-0, to a side which had been struggling against relegation.

Another English team played

College Basketball

East
E. Stroudsburg 72, Lehigh 69.
FDU-Rutherford 59, St. Francis (NY) 58.
Kings Point 73, New York Poly 52.
Siena 103, Marist 67.
Spartanburg 63, WMU Maryland 62.

South
Alabama 82, Mississippi St. 68.
Duke 80, Wake Forest 73.
Indiana 89, Minnesota 74.
Rutgers 71, East Carolina 70.
Houston 85, Baylor 82.
Jackson 81, Texas Southern 91.
Kentucky 119, Auburn 76.
No. Carolina 81, Morgan St. 68.
Richmond 86, Tulane 79.
Vanderbilt 83, LSU 74.
Wm. Kentucky 79, Tenn. Tech. 69.
Wm.-Mary 67, Baltimore U. 52.

Midwest
Akron 87, Kent St. 46.
Cent. Michigan 91, Buffalo 80.
Indiana 89, Minnesota 74.
Notre Dame 93, Air Force 69.
Northwestern 60, Purdue 65.
Ohio St. 73, Iowa 66.
Wisconsin 78, Illinois 70.

Southwest
New Mexico 69, Los Angeles St. 66.
W. Texas St. 80, Wichita St. 63.

West
Denver 83, Regis 80.
Utah St. 83, Seattle 61.

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It's a Wonderful Town

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—By a grave coincidence, both Frankenstein's monster and Count Dracula are in New York at the same time this winter promoting new movies about themselves, Mel Brooks' "Young Frankenstein" and Andy Warhol's "Dracula."

It has been an unhappy visit for both. The monster spent his first night on American soil strangling three aged women in the Bronx and wound up in court next morning. After plea bargaining, the district attorney agreed to drop murder charges against him if he would plead guilty to one charge of committing a public nuisance on the subway, and he had to spend 10 days in jail.

While there, he was radicalized and joined Monster Liberation, a militant group dedicated to ending human exploitation of dead people who have been electrically resurrected.

In return for letting his name be used on the organization's letterhead, he was allowed to contribute \$100 and attend a cocktail party on the East Side, where he was attacked as an aging reactionary by a faction of younger monsters—the so-called "Young Zombies"—who accused him of elitist establishmentarianism for wearing a blue serge suit.

Count Dracula's continental urbanity has saved him from such gross humiliations, but New York has been an unhappy experience for him too.

On his first night in town he was given a \$25 ticket for double-parking his coffin on a cross-town street.

He is outrageously discriminatory," he complained. "Everybody else in New York double-parks without getting ticketed. Why do they persecute a poor undead Transylvanian?"

His agent explained that it was because his coffin didn't have DPL license plates. "If you don't have DPL plates, which show that you are a diplomat double-parking to improve relations with

Brand of U.S. Beer: Smuggled and Scorned

By James P. Sterba

GOLDEN, Colo. (NYT)—At the end of President Ford's skiing holiday in Colorado, White House aides and reporters huddled onto their chartered jet at Grand Junction to fly back to Washington. The pilot noticed that the plane was unusually heavy—so much so, in fact, that as a precaution, passengers were asked to redistribute themselves to help balance the weight.

Hours later, when the plane landed at Andrews Air Force Base, the baggage compartment was stuffed with cases of Coors beer.

When Secretary of State Henry Kissinger concluded a trip to California last month, his armored limousine was flown back to Washington aboard a government cargo plane. Several off-duty Secret Service agents were aboard; so, too, the story goes, was an alleged cache of 40 cases of Coors.

Coors, there's just something about the stuff, its fans contend. It has a mystique. Nonsense, its detractors insist. It's little more than beer-flavored water—"Colorado Kool-Aid," they call it, but so do its fans. Colorado liberals said they stay away from it not only because it is "just another beer" but also because the Coors family owners are political conservatives. Some Chicago groups treat Coors the same as lettuce and grapes—something to be boycotted—because of the company's alleged discriminatory hiring practices.

That's not important, Coors lovers maintain. Coors is just good beer. It's light. Its taste is superior, and perhaps most important, it is hard to get.

The Adolph Coors Co. distributes Coors beer in only 11 Western states. But "distributors" is the wrong word. The company cannot meet the demand. It could have, for example, sold all 12.5 million barrels of beer it made last year in California alone. But it rations its beer to 167 distributors in the 11 states. And at the eastern borders of Kansas and Oklahoma, Coors dries up.

Rather, it is supposed to. In the last few years, the Eastern thirst for Coors has turned thousands of people into smugglers. And it has not hurt the plain brown wrapper business any.

Recently, Georgia revenue agents used a bulldozer to ceremoniously squash dozens of cases of contraband Coors. In the past year, Tennessee agents have plucked more than 1,500 cases.

Now, something called the "Memphis connection" for Coors. And highway patrolmen in several states keep

their eyes peeled for Coors runners zooming east with truckloads of the stuff.

Sgt. Burton Lawson, for example, was working his usual day shift at the truck-weighing station near Manchester, Tenn., one day last fall when a truck pulled up. Jerome Weiler, the driver, said he was hauling some furniture and personal effects from his home in Oklahoma to Gainesville, Fla., where he was attending college. The truck was fairly heavy for personal effects, so Sgt. Lawson decided to take a look inside.

He found more than 400 cases of Coors. Mr. Weiler's fraternity at the University of Florida, it seems, had collected \$2,700 and sent him to Oklahoma to buy as much Coors as he could—10 cases here, 20 cases there. Since the beer was brought into Tennessee untaxed, it was confiscated.

Most states have beer-tax laws, and importing beer without paying the state tax is illegal. In Arkansas, bringing in one untaxed case of beer is outlawed. In Washington, D.C., residents can bring in 48 bottles or cans.

"You ought to go out to the airport sometime and watch a flight come in from Denver and see how many cases of Coors are on the luggage rack," said Sam Carr, manager of Redskin Liquors in Washington. "It's pretty amazing."

Redskin Liquors sells Coors for \$12.75 a case plus tax, roughly three times the Colorado price. Mr. Carr says his store is the only retail outlet in the nation's capital (several bars stock it) and he sells an average of more than 1,000 cases a week—compared with 30 cases of Budweiser, the nearest competitor.

Redskin Liquors tried to buy Coors wholesale direct from the brewery, but the Coors company would not sell.

So where does he get his Coors?

"That's a deep dark secret and it will remain a deep dark secret," he said. "But we're O.K. by D.C. laws. We have the import permits and we pay local taxes on it."

It was the same story in Philadelphia last week when a liquor store put a small ad for Coors in a local paper and found itself inundated by phone calls and people standing in line to pay \$12.50 a case.

Regularly at Denver's Stapleton International Airport, people with carry-on packages look suspicious, simply because they are trying to look very innocent. Through the X-ray machines go their packages. Contents: Coors beer.

The funniest ones are the little old ladies who claim airport security guards. "Sometimes they're shaking us in the bottom of their purses, they've tucked away one or two cans of Coors."

Coors company officials are thankful for the popularity but worry about their image. If the beer is not properly handled—that is, kept refrigerated throughout the distribution process and sold fresh—its taste deteriorates. Therefore, people in the East may wind up with foul Coors, and that could hurt the company in the long run.

Careful, efficient and fast distribution is one key reason the beer tastes so good, Coors officials maintain. Because the beer is not pasteurized and contains no additives, it needs to be kept cold in shipping and storage, and sold fast. Redwagade Coors could hurt the company image.

Earlier this month, the U.S. Supreme Court refused an appeal from the company to reverse a Federal Trade Commission order to ease up on what it called anti-competitive pricing and distribution practices. Coors officials maintain that the company was simply trying to maintain quality control. The ruling buoyed Eastern Coors fans because it said, in effect, that the company could no longer restrict sales.

The company will not talk about it. In fact, the company is not talking about anything these days because it is thinking about going public and selling stock, and the federal government forbids the company from generating publicity.

The Coors brewery in Golden is the world's largest. Even though it is a regional beer, Coors ranks fourth in the nation and sixth in the world in beer production and sales. The top three beers—Budweiser, Schlitz and Pabst—all have regional breweries.

A tour guide at the brewery explained that the company plans to spend more than twice as much in expansion programs in the next 10 years as the company has in the last 10 years of its history. But that shouldn't give rise to too much hope to Eastern Coors fans, the guide added.

He said William Coors, the company president, had estimated it would take 50 years "just to meet the demand for Coors in all the states west of the Mississippi." He wouldn't even consider going East.

Now, even in the West, getting Coors is sometimes difficult.

In the dying days of the Nixon administration, Coors played a role in the strained relations between White House reporters and Ron Ziegler's press staff. From their balcony overlooking the swimming pool at a San Clemente, Calif., motel, Mr. Ziegler's aides would perform the ritual of opening and sipping, with drama, can after can of Coors beer. The reporters, drooling around the swimming pool below, were never offered any.



Mr. and Mrs. Colbert with two pictures of their son.

PEOPLE: Yasser Arafat and The Autograph Hound

The man who told the world that he had named his newborn child Yasser Arafat admitted Monday that the claim was a ploy to get the Palestinian guerrilla leader's autograph. What's more, Robert Colbert admitted that he has used the same ruse several times before to get celebrity signatures, among them those of Golda Meir, Richard Nixon, Spiro Agnew, Lyndon Johnson, Bess Truman and Joe DiMaggio.

Colbert, who lives in Philadelphia, said there was no baby. The picture he sent to Arafat was that of his 12-year-old son Robert Jr. taken when he was a day old.

Colbert started collecting autographs about eight years ago but most of the autographs he got "were phonies. They were either signed by a machine or a secretary. They use trickery with them. He has about 1,000 photos printed each month. "It doesn't matter whether the celebrity is male or female. You can't tell the sex from the picture."

"I thought the awards went only to doctors, judges and prominent businessmen," declared Lloyd Tisi, 31, named one of Michigan's five outstanding young men for 1974 by the Jaycees. "I proves the Jaycees have a heart. Not they may get a lot of it over this."

"They are. This is serving a day in Southern Michigan Prison," said the second-degree murder, Judy Ann Phares in April. "The Tisi was charged with stabbing the woman to death—he said a court that he had been drinking and could remember little of the day."

The reason that the Jaycees selected him for the honor, Tisi said, was because he had been in prison. Tisi has more than 50,000 pages of prime material for use by the blind. "I did what experts thought was impossible," said the prize, which nominated him for the award. "He entered their world of darkness to give them light."

Among those who object to Tisi's selection is Robert Sargent, 67, father of the woman Tisi said to have murdered. "The man was doing something to help the blind, fine. But in God's name, how could a civic group be so blind as to honor a convicted killer?"

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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